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G.O.P. Resolutions Committee Indorses Foreign-Policy Plank Hit by Willkie and 17 Governors

Party leaders promise to bar war from politics and politics from war after election.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, June 27 — The Republican Resolutions Committee today approved a foreign-policy plank containing a pledge—criticized by Wendell L. Willkie and others as weak and ambiguous — to enforce future world security with an international organization using "peace forces."

With the Committee adopting the platform planks, the action followed committment of the Party at its national convention here to keeping war out of politics and keeping politics out of war and peace, voiced by two of its leading national spokesmen, Gov. Earl Warren of California as Keynote Speaker and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts as Permanent Chairman.

The Resolutions Committee, which is the platform-building group, rejected the protests of the 1940 standard bearer and 17 Republican Governors, and a fight on the convention floor was expected in some quarters to be made by the Governors for more specific pledges.

"Peace Forces" Query

Governor Warren, being boomed for the Vice-Presidential nomination, complained he could not find out what "peace forces" means. However, Senator Harold Burton of Ohio, an internationalist, said he thought Mr. Willkie's fears were unfounded.

The Republican governors, including all of New England's G. O. P. state executives, who had to assert their collective strength to keep from being frozen out of Mackinac, have joined in a body to make sure, as Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut put it, "that the platform says what it means and means what it says."

The governors let it be known that they had made concrete suggestions concerning the platform, mostly in regard to foreign policy. Their views rather closely paralleled those advanced by Mr. Willkie. They told the Resolutions Committee that they wanted a terse, straight-forward statement. In particular they asked for a definition of the meaning of the

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Other Republican convention news comments and editorial: Pages 7, 9, 12 and Editorial Page.

Associated Press

G. O. P. Foreign-Policy Leaders

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan (left) and Senator Warren Austin of Vermont relax at Chicago after making addresses discussing foreign policy in relation to the Republican Party platform plank.

G.O.P. Keys Platform To Co-operation

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—The Republican platform, thus far approved by the Resolutions Committee, follows:

The tragedy of the war is upon our country as we meet to consider the problems of government and our people. Mindful of the solemn hours and humbly conscious of our heavy responsibilities, the Republican Party in convention assembled presents herewith its principles and makes these covenants with the people of our nation.

The War and the Peace: We pledge prosecution of the war to total victory against our enemies in full co-operation with the United Nations and all-out support of our Armies and the maintenance of our Navy under the competent and trained direction of our General Staff and Office of Naval Operations without civilian interference and with every civilian resources.

We shall devote ourselves to re-

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Work Curtails N.E. Delegates' Convention Fun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 27—More than ever before politics comes before pleasure at this wartime convention. While the New England delegations are making the most of this visit to the Windy City—and it really is windy these days—the program is relatively sober and businesslike. Having done their bit to push the bandwagon of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the New Englanders are deep in consideration of the Vice-Presidential selection to come later, and the platform.

Meanwhile as expressed by Mrs. Louise M. Williams of Taunton, Massachusetts National Committeewoman and member of the Massachusetts delegation, the little social activity that squeezes its way into the picture provides only more opportunity to talk business. Breakfast teas, which Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Needham, another member of the Bay State delegation, complains are too early for a conscientious convention delegate, have kept the women visitors busy.

This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall have invited all women members of the New England groups to a tea at the Massachusetts headquarters at the Medinah Club. Mrs. Saltonstall, who has been visiting relatives here, declares she is content to minimize social activities, however. Hotels are crowded, trans-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Bolivian Rubber Receives Impetus

The dramatic reversal by the United States and 18 Latin American Governments of their six-months policy of not recognizing the Revolutionary Junta in Bolivia is already ending delays affecting production of minerals and rubber.

After seeing the rubber country at the height of the dry season and the height of the rainy season, Roland Hall Sharp today begins his final report on the wild-rubber program in Bolivia. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Tobey-Stearns Contest Based On Isolationism

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 27—Isolationism is emerging today as the dominant issue in New Hampshire's increasingly tense campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator which reaches a decision at the July 11 primaries.

Under critical fire is the pre-Pearl Harbor record of Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, facing the electorate as a candidate for the first time since the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941.

His primary opponent is Representative Foster Stearns who passed up certain re-election to attempt to unseat Senator Tobey on the issue of isolationism.

With the coming Senate certain to play a major role in the nation's peace plans, the G. O. P. primary is nationally important. Even many Democratic leaders concede the Republican nominee will be elected in November. Joseph Betley, Manchester attorney, is unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Matching his own internationalist stand on foreign policy issues with Senator Tobey's isolationist record prior to Dec. 7, 1941, Representative Stearns is endeavoring to prove that the Senator obstructed the nation's preparedness program.

Tobey's Stand

In an interview Senator Tobey insisted that he definitely favors international co-operation to establish and preserve peace, that he sought to keep the United States out of war and that he helped prepare the country's defenses by backing a two-ocean navy at a time when President Roosevelt ridiculed its need and voting for establishment of selective service.

Senator Tobey asserts that his position was that of a non-interventionist, not an isolationist, although to his critics the difference is slight.

While New Hampshire is considered nonisolationist and the Stearns attacks are sharp, most Granite State observers predict Senator Tobey's renomination. The only apparent difference of opinion among impartial sources concerns the margin of victory.

Several factors are back of these

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Cherbourg Falls to U.S. Army; Soviets Sweep Toward Minsk; Allied Gains Sap Nazi Power

Capture of Cherbourg and success in Italy and Russia held omen of bright future.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The swift crowning of both major Allied offensives with simultaneous successes at Vitebsk and Cherbourg is a bright omen of the future marking the swift and sure achievement of first objectives in record time and with unexpected ease.

It also is accompanied by the capture of large bags of German prisoners—so large that the story of what has happened to the manpower of the German Army on the three ground fronts since the opening of the battle in Italy has become a matter of extreme significance.

At Vitebsk, five German divisions are reported to have been eliminated almost entirely from the German order of battle. In Normandy, 20,000 men had been captured up to the final gasp of Cherbourg. That 20,000 did not include the Germans who remained fighting to the end. These are expected to number perhaps another 10,000.

Heavy Loss in Italy

In Italy, the number of prisoners is now over 30,000, taken since the opening of the campaign in May.

Probably on none of the three fronts has any single German division been wiped out entirely—unless perhaps at Vitebsk. In Normandy the units trapped in the head of the peninsula around Cherbourg were for the most part fragments of divisions separated from the balance of their organizations when the American 9th Division broke across the neck. In Italy, it has been exclusively a matter of collecting parts of units.

But the sum total on each front has caused the Germans the loss of the equivalent of many divisions in terms of prisoners alone. In general the following assumptions are justified:

On the Russian front, the first four days of the offensive has cost the Germans five divisions.

Many Prisoners Taken

In Normandy, the first 21 days cost them the equivalent of two divisions in prisoners alone. Estimates of killed and wounded would appear to justify the assumption that the invasion already has reduced the strength of the German armies in France by at least four divisions.

In Italy, the Germans have the remnants of 21 divisions still in the line which are so reduced in strength that they are considered to be the equivalent of not more than seven full divisions. The seven in reserve in Northern Italy are marked down as being worth not more than four in combat. Thus an army of 28 divisions on paper (the original 25 plus the two brought from the Low Countries and the one from Hungary) has shrunk in combat effectiveness to an army of 11 divisions—a net loss in Italy of 17 divisions.

This provides a startling total of 26 divisions subtracted from the strength of the German Army on the three ground fronts during the opening periods of the three campaigns. The German Army which mounted 320 divisions on its defense perimeter in early spring its already down to 294!

This is, of course, not a net gain for us. We have had losses, too. But contrary to some widespread assumptions a successfully advancing army never loses in proportion to the retreating enemy. The advancing army loses a negli-

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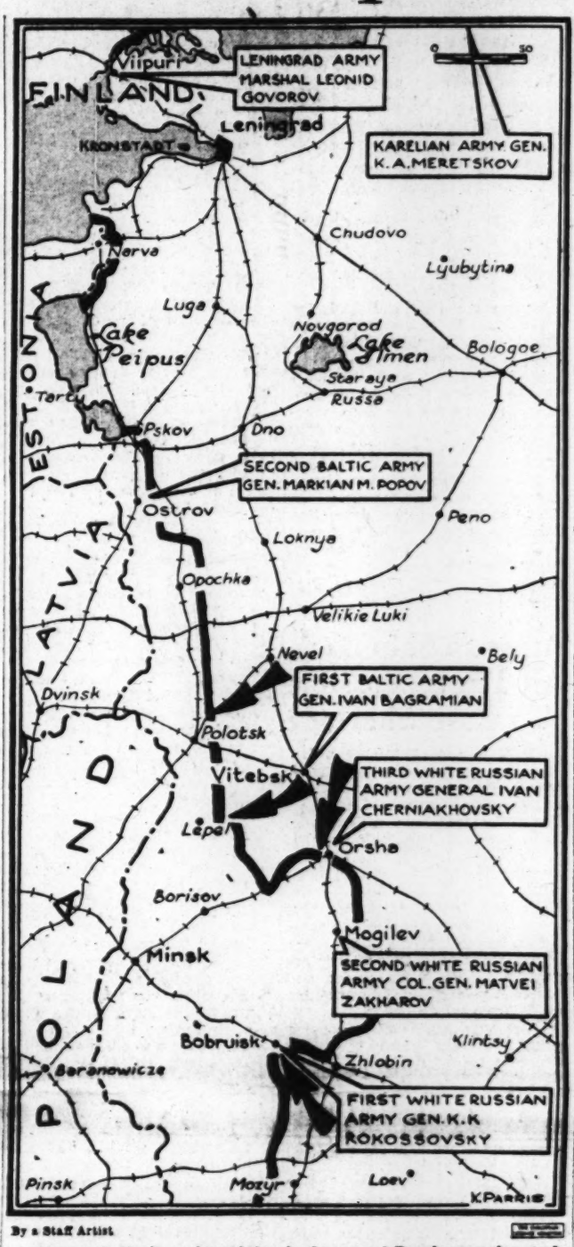

By a Staff Artist

Arrows indicate main points of advance of Russian armies, and position of different armies with their respective commanders indicated in boxes.

Far Eastern Air Force established by Allies with Kenney named to head new unit.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The port of Cherbourg fell to American forces at 11 a. m. today.

It climaxed a series of brilliant operations by the United States 7th Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph L. Collins.

Among the prisoners taken was Lieut. Gen. Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben, commander of the Cherbourg garrison, and Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, sea defense commander of the port.

The Allies now have gained 1,250 acres of deep-water harborage, capable of holding 100 large vessels and of receiving the immense quantities of shipping needed for large-scale invasion.

Well-known salvage experts were promptly on the scene to help clear up any wreckage effected by the Germans.

Pockets of German resistance remain at Cap de la Hague at the westernmost tip of the peninsula and at the Maupertus Airfield, five miles east of the port, but they are not expected to give General Bradley's men much trouble.

As Cherbourg fell, General Montgomery began a new attack. British forces southwest of Caen pushed on two to four miles south of Tilly-sur-Seulles.

The Germans lost most of four infantry divisions, and numerous naval units, in Cherbourg. Their total losses—killed, wounded, captured since D-Day—are estimated at 70,000, including 32,000 prisoners. This compares with British losses in Italy during 10 months' fighting of 73,122—14,331 killed, 47,966 wounded, 10,825 missing, as announced by Prime Minister Churchill.

No less important than these events is the immense impetus of the Russian drive toward Minsk and Warsaw just above the center of the eastern battle front.

Four of Russia's perfectly trained armies have broken through the German defenses in the 100-mile Orsha-Mogilev-Bobruisk salient and an advance on a 250-mile front is threatening the Germans with collapse unless they can rapidly re-form their lines in the rear.

The Russian forces are a little more than 100 miles from Minsk, on the main highway to Brest-Litovsk and Warsaw.

In Italy the rapid advance of General Alexander's Fifth and Eighth Armies continues. On the west coast, General Clark's men already are 10 miles beyond the port of Piombino, which they captured two days ago, headed toward Livorno (Leghorn) 40 miles to the northwest. In the interior, the Eighth Army has come within 15 miles of the historic city of Siena, 30 miles from Florence.

Meanwhile, American heavy bombers attacked oil refineries at Vienna and followed up with raids on targets at Budapest, Hungary, and Brod, Yugoslavia.

Important reorganization is in progress in the Pacific, where General MacArthur's Headquarters announced the establishment of a Far Eastern Air Force, composed of General Whitehead's Army 5th Air Force and General Street's 13th AAF. The new force is to be headed by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, who has been commander of all the air forces in the Southwest Pacific for some time. The new force is expected to be used for forthcoming attacks on the East Indies and the Philippines.

Normandy:

American doughboys completed the conquest of Cherbourg on June 27.

"The fall of Cherbourg ends the second phase in the campaign

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Invasion in Third Phase: Admiral Tells His Story

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. TUSCALOOSA, June 25—Delayed—Rear Admiral Morton L. Deyo, commanding the mixed American-British squadron that carried through an almost unprecedented naval feat today of shelling fixed shore batteries at Cherbourg under sustained fire for three hours, gave me a summary of the achievement on board this vessel, his flagship, a few hours after the battle ended.

"While all our shore fire-control parties have not yet reported," he told me, "reports from observers during the engagement and others so far received indicate it was highly successful in the way of de-

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By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 27—The third phase of the invasion of western Europe has now begun. With the capture of Cherbourg, the Allies soon will be able to land sufficient equipment to confront the German mobile army with enough armor to meet it on its own terms. Thus far the Germans have had a strong edge in armor, as witness the apparent stalement around Caen.

However, it is essential to remember that the fall of Cherbourg is only the beginning of the third phase of the invasion. Some time will be needed to develop the situation. A number of obstacles still impede Allied use of the port on a big-enough scale to build up the

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—June 27, 1944

Massachusetts: 'High Jinks' in Cambridge?

Cambridge's mixed up Mayoral situation today was termed either an election of a minor sort, or summer political "high jinks" in celebration of the seasonal end of political duties, by political circles there. [Page 2.]

Suspension orders against at least 20 North Shore gasoline dealers, with more to come, and probable criminal actions against some, were indicated today by the Regional Office of Price Administration following investigations during the last few days.

Europe: Germans Dissolve Neo-Fascist Movement

In Northern Italy, the Germans are reported to have dissolved the Neo-Fascist Movement and taken over complete administration of all public functions. Swiss telegraphic agency frontier dispatches also said there were rumors that Mussolini has gone to Germany.

Finland's cabinet, faced with the necessity for deciding whether to withdraw from the war or enforce full co-operation with the Nazis despite opposition from peace advocates, was apparently still in sessions after midnight. Unprecedented censorship in Helsinki cloaked details of situation.

Count Dino Grandi, former Italian Ambassador to London and member of the Fascist Grand Council under Mussolini, has been invited by the newly-formed Italian government in Rome to appear before the national purge commission, the London Radio reports. He is charged with leading the armed Fascist insurrection in 1922. He has also been sentenced to execution in absentia by the Fascist puppet regime for treason to Mussolini. Count Grandi is now residing in a foreign country, the broadcast said.

Maj. Randolph Churchill, son of the British Prime Minister, has arrived in London from Yugoslavia, having stopped in Rome en route. According to the Reuter news agency, he has returned in order to give a report on his experience in Yugoslavia, but his plans for the future are not known.

Washington: Bolivia Names Monetary Delegate

The Bolivian Embassy announced that Rene Ballivan, financial counselor of the Embassy, has been named as the Bolivian Government's delegate to the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H. President Roosevelt invited the recently-recognized government of Maj. Gualberto Villarroel to send a delegate.

National: Hoover to Back G. O. P. Campaign

Former President Hoover said in Chicago he would participate vigorously in the election campaign. Mr. Hoover would not say whether he expected to "barnstorm" for the Republican ticket, but left no doubt that he would contribute all his energies to the G. O. P. drive.

Stocks continued their climb in the New York market. Favorites touched new seven-year peaks with gains of fractions to a point or more. The turnover was one of the largest of the year.

The Christian Science Monitor Covers G. O. P.

Assuring broad coverage of the Republican National Convention in Chicago, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing daily reports from Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor; Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Washington Bureau; Donovan M. Richardson, Chief Editorial Writer; Mary Hornaday of the Washington Bureau; Ralph W. Cessna, Manager of the Central News Bureau; Dorothea Kahn of the Chicago Bureau, and from the Associated Press. [Pages 1, 7, 9, 12, and Editorial.]

Convention Sidelights

By the Convention Staff of The Christian Science Monitor

When Keynoter Warren waxed humorous about "11 long years in the middle of the stream," did folks who want to outlaw liquor read an extra meaning into his assertion: "We want to feel *dry* and solid ground under our feet again"? (Italics and question ours.)

Governor Warren expressed his concern lest the New Deal destroy the two-party system Some Republicans, watching Democratic revolters in Texas, South Carolina, and Mississippi planning to revamp the Electoral College, are hoping that the New Deal will destroy the one-party system in the South.

When Senator Steiwer of Oregon, Republican keynoter at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1936, rang the rafters with his chant of "four long years," how many Republicans dreamed that they ever would have to speak of "12 long years"? In 1936, the years appeared much longer to hungry political outs than to the voters, but today anybody is ready to concede that a presidential term of 16 years is quite a spell.

Trade secret: The news of this convention is becoming so obvious and the absence of surprise so certain that the correspondents have stopped interviewing one another in the corridors of the Stadium and in the lobbies of hotels.

The most colorful delegate on the floor, and that covers a lot of territory, is undoubtedly Chief Ben American Horse of South Dakota. He wears a feathered headdress, white leather pants, and a beaded coat. He carries a peace pipe, just in case.

And as for names, the G. O. P. Indian has nothing on U. S. Weary, a delegate from Junction City, Kan., or A. B. Gay, from Versailles, Ky. There were those, from the remote nether regions of the West, who averred that Saltonstall was quite a name, too.

The fetching damsels who distribute Dewey and Bricker buttons now are overshadowed by the pretty page girls who are scat-

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin. Randolph—Tomorrow.

Inside Red China: Communists Build Forces

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, June 10. Delayed.—Across the rushling Yellow River lay Communist-held China. Our party of journalists, barred from the area for five years, looked curiously at the opposite bank.

Now, at least, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's permission, we were to find out what had been going on in this province where Chinese Communists, at one time opponents of the Generalissimo's armies, were now waging common war against the enemy.

Sixteen men in a heavy barge, rowed us across the stream, accompanying their strenuous rhythmical effort with a wild-sounding ancient boatman's song. On the other shore four blue-clad figures moved slowly toward us as we approached.

Party Welcomed

They welcomed us with shy smiles, almost without words. There was no band, no flags, and the only "Soviet star" we saw was a small wildflower growing on the beach, five-pointed and star-shaped in true Soviet red.

On the silent climb up the steep bluff to the peasant's caves in the prehistoric-looking little village, we were both perplexed and relieved at the contrast in the businesslike welcome and the mammoth receptions with parades, music, speeches, and ceremonies we had had everywhere we stopped on the other side of the Communist-held areas. Nothing could have expressed more strongly the difference between the two Chinese worlds.

Soldier Wang Cheng

The next morning Wang Cheng came with horses for our cross-country trek to Yenan, nerve center of the Communist-held territories that extend from this remote corner of Free China deep into the Japanese occupied areas and up to Peiping. Wang Cheng was a soldier in a baggy blue cotton uniform decorated with nothing but ordinary red-collar tabs of the Chinese infantry.

He looked every inch the old railroad worker and revolutionary that he said he was. Coolie-like in his simplicity, keenly intelligent and full of energy and humour, Wang Cheng did not like to talk about himself. It took me a full week in constant company with him to realize how much he personified Chinese Communism and

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Chinese to Study U. S. Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 27

The Chinese Government has assigned 23 shipbuilding experts to study construction methods in the United States, the Chungking Radio reported in a radiocast to North America.

One of the experts is now in this country, according to Chungking, and the others are to leave within the next two weeks for the United States. The radiocast was reported by United States Government monitors.

Convention Work Curbs Fun of N. E. Delegates

Continued from Page 1

portation is most difficult, and moving about, except on convention business, is an uninviting adventure.

No Spare Time Available

Miss Alice Perry, President of the Springfield District Republican Women's Club and member of the Massachusetts delegation, insists she has "no spare time."

Meanwhile, the duller-than-usual business of the convention goes on. The New Hampshire delegation in caucus yesterday joined its sister New England units in final relinquishment of latent hopes for Wendell Willkie, and voted unanimously to support the candidacy of Governor Dewey. Some significance was seen in the fact that the delegation followed the behest of Gov. Robert O. Blood in this respect without, the Governor himself reported, a token of opposition. Governor Blood is running for an unprecedented consecutive third term at Concord. The action here is held to suggest something of his position in the eyes of the political leaders about him.

The position of the Maine delegation, previously reported wellenveloped in the Dewey landslide but which had not yet caucused, was left in some doubt, when one delegate suggested it should hold out against Dewey pressure. However, Gov. Sumner Sewell, with a glint in his eye, told reporters the Maine delegation is definitely "trending toward Dewey." The delegation was to vote on the question today. It is not expected that Maine will upset the all-New England rush to the Dewey bandwagon.

Danaher Is Chairman

The Connecticut delegation has elected Senator John A. Danaher as Chairman succeeding Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin who plans to go to New York to see his son graduate.

Governor Baldwin led a group of 17 Governors who early today demanded of the Republican platform-drafting committee a foreign plank which "says what it means and means what it says."

Speaking for the delegation at a press conference following the closed session Governor Baldwin told reporters:

"We told the drafting committee we believe in a straightforward terse statement of what the Party stands for. This is applicable, particularly with reference to the plank on foreign policy."

Wendell Willkie's criticism of the foreign-policy plank upon which he appeared better informed than some of the delegates, met with little comment from the leaders of New England delegations. Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, who is the convention's Permanent Chairman and who last night sat with the Bay State delegation, declined to comment on Mr. Willkie's statement as did Governor Saltonstall. The Governor said that no official plank had been submitted to the convention and that it was, therefore, hardly the time for comment.

Austin Disputes View

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, however, was quick to comment on Mr. Willkie's position by saying, "He's wrong. He's mistaken. It's too bad." Senator Autsin has been spokesman for Mr. Willkie's foreign-policy views in the Senate.

Mr. Martin delivered his credentials to Laurence Curtis of Boston, who became his alternate when the House Minority Leader took over the Chairmanship.

Governor Saltonstall had the unpleasant task of telling his friend, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, of the agreement among the five New England G. O. P. governors to support Governor Dewey. It was a hard job for the Governor and a hard blow for Governor Bricker, who, somehow, had counted on some support from New England, where he campaigned vigorously early this year.

The New Hampshire delegation during a caucus elected Frank Sulloway of Concord, National Committeeman, and Mrs. Edward D. Toland, also of Concord, National Committeewoman.

Army to Ship Back All Paper Possible To Ease Shortage

Paper shortages are so actual that the United States Army is making arrangements to return to this country as much waste paper and corrugated boxing as is possible from at least two combat areas, Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, Deputy Chief of the Boston Ordnance District, said last night.

Colonel Stone disclosed that more than 90 per cent of the guns, shells, bombs, fuses and the other 75,000 ordnance items of war are packed in wrapping paper and protective cardboard containers made from waste paper.

"The vital need of conserving every possible scrap of waste paper is necessary if the Boston Ordnance District is to keep going on its job of supplying the fighting forces with artillery weapons, machine guns, tanks, bombs, fuses, parachutes, and the thousands of other ordnance items.

Last night at New Ocean House, Swampscott, members of the Advertising Club of Boston celebrated their success in the recent business office cleanout for downtown Boston which they sponsored. Herbert Stephens received a gift in behalf of the Advertising Club for the large amount of time and effort put forth in aiding the management of the collection.

FOR LUXURIOUS SLUMBER

Fine Custom Bedding

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393 Boylston Street, Boston
Com. 2821
Mattress remaking in the custom manner

HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

June 29, 1944

ADMISSION TO THE YARD

The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day after twelve o'clock noon. Only members of the Governing Boards of the University, members of the Faculties, Officers of Instruction and Administration, Candidates for Degrees, Students in Army or Naval Training Schools and Alumni will be admitted without tickets.

The Johnston, McKean, Class of 1877, Class of 1889 and the Samuel Dexter Gates will be used.

COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

The Governing Boards of the University, their guests, members of Faculties and Officers of Administration are requested to assemble before 1:45 p.m. in the Widener Library, entering by the Class of 1877 Gate.

Alumni are requested to assemble before 1:15 p.m. in Seaver Quadrangle, entering by the gates on Quincy Street. All Alumni of the University are entitled to join the Commencement Procession. They should march by classes in order of seniority.

Candidates for Degrees in gowns or dark clothes will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals before 1:30 p.m. between the Memorial Church and Thayer Hall.

Students in the Army Training Schools will assemble under the direction of their officers before 1:30 p.m. in the rear of Robinson Hall between Robinson Hall and Hunt Hall.

Students in the Naval Training Schools will assemble under the direction of their officers before 1:30 p.m. in the Yard near University Hall.

ADMISSION TO TICKET HOLDERS

No one will be admitted without a ticket except those authorized to join the Commencement Procession. Ticket holders will enter by the Class of 1889 Gate and the Samuel Dexter Gate on Massachusetts Avenue. No cameras will be allowed.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME IN CASE OF RAIN
ADMISSION TO SANDERS THEATRE

In case of rain the Commencement Exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre and special tickets will be needed, as ordinary tickets do not admit to Sanders Theatre. Owing to the small size of this Theatre only a limited number of tickets will be available. Ticket holders will enter from Kirkland Street by the north transept door of Memorial Hall. No one will be admitted without a ticket.

COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

In case of rain, the Commencement Procession will be formed in Memorial Hall.

Officers, guests, and Alumni of the University of at least twenty-five years' standing will enter by the south door of the transept.

Owing to lack of space, members of faculties below the rank of Associate Professor, Alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing and students of the non-graduating classes cannot be admitted to the Theatre.

Candidates for degrees and representatives of Army and Naval Training Schools will enter by the west door of Memorial Hall.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing who wish to attend the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will assemble in Memorial Hall at about 3:00 p.m. As many as possible will be seated in Sanders Theatre.

REGINALD FITZ
University Marshal

HENRY C. CLARK
Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association

Tobey-Stearns Contest Based OnIsolationism

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apparently contradictory predictions. Senator Tobey, through his years as Governor, Representative in Congress and his six-year term as Senator, has developed a strong personal following. As a campaigner he is particularly appealing to women voters, who are expected to control this year's primaries and elections.

Some political experts estimate that women will cast more than 60 per cent of the New Hampshire GOP primary vote.

Oratory Own Asset

Senator Tobey's oratory is a major political asset. His campaign has convinced many voters that he was sincerely seeking to keep the United States out of the war prior to Pearl Harbor and are ready to consider his isolationist votes the result of errors in judgment.

On the other hand, the pro-Tobey predictions come at a time when Representative Stearns is stepping up his campaign pace.

For ammunition the Stearns forces have combed the Congressional Record for the entire Tobey term. They are firing into the campaign various pre-Pearl Harbor Tobey statements which are damaging in view of the changed international picture.

Under particular Stearns' criticism are Senator Tobey's opposition to repeal of the arms embargo, October, 1939; enactment of land-lense, March, 1941; extension of selective service, August, 1941, although the Senator did support the original draft law, repeal of the Neutrality Act, November, 1941.

On all these issues Representative Stearns voted with the internationalists, as he did on practically every foreign policy issue.

The Manchester Union has published powerful editorials supporting Representative Stearns, although it is unusual for the paper, which was owned by the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, to take sides in the primaries.

Among the chief points Senator Tobey is stressing is his outspoken prewar opposition to shipment of scrap iron, steel, high octane gasoline, planes and parts to Japan. Another is that as ranking G. O. P. member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency he will become Chairman if the Republicans gain a Senate majority. His opponent, he points out, would have to start at the bottom.

World Co-operation

Senator Tobey, as a delegate to the International Monetary Conference opening at Bretton Woods, N. H., views the meeting as the "first tangible move toward world co-operation."

Answering his critics on the isolationist issue, he recalled that he actively campaigned for the League of Nations after World War I, introducing President Taft and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, the late President Emeritus of Harvard University, throughout New Hampshire in the League campaign.

Representative Stearns has been in the House of Representatives for three terms. After service in World War I he entered the diplomatic service. He was secretary of the embassies at Constantinople and Paris. His father, Frank W. Stearns, was a close adviser to President Coolidge.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee he has been active in consideration and backing of numerous international measures.

He is stressing the need for international co-operation to preserve peace, the need for air patrols to prevent aggression and constant checking of Germany's production to bar war preparations.

The Representative has strong hopes that an effective peace organization will be established. He views the international food conference and the monetary conference as forming the habit of international co-operation.

Among Representatives Stearns' strongest backers are Legionnaires because he has been very active in American Legion circles and G. O. P. organization men.

[This is the first of three stories on the New Hampshire campaign.]

Keating Retires From Police Force

Capt. Edward J. Keating, one of the high Boston police officials indicted on conspiracy charges which were later nol prossed by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, went on the retired list yesterday when Mayor Tobin signed his papers. Captain Keating asked for retirement on the ground of physical disability.

The Mayor also signed the retirement requests of 11 other Boston policemen on the approval of Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner.

Some time ago Deputy Supt. John M. Anderson, another of the indicted police officials, also went on the retirement list.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Warmer and more humid tonight than last night. Continued warm on Wednesday. Gentle winds.

Vermont—Fair weather through Wednesday. Warmer and more humid tonight. Continued very warm and humid Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather through Wednesday. Warmer and more humid tonight. Continued very warm and humid Wednesday, except for moderate temperatures along the immediate coast.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:12 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 5:35 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

New England Camp Invasion On

Associated Press

Youngsters Pour In From All Sections

The vanguard of an estimated 20,000 boys and girls from eastern cities who annually invade New England's summer camps in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont are shown embarking on the Boston & Maine's "Kennebec Limited" at North Station, Boston, this morning. The youthful "army" carries everything from canoe paddles to archery tackle. Officials report that the influx of boys and girls to New England's summer camps is from 15 to 20 per cent heavier than last year.

When Is a Mayor Not a Mayor? Cambridge Has Its $64 Query

That Cambridge "election" is one of a minor sort or else it is a bit of summer "high jinks" inspired by the last City Council meeting of the season, political observers in Cambridge today believe.

In a surprise move yesterday five Cambridge City Councilmen "elected" Councillor Michael A. Sullivan as "Mayor" of Cambridge to succeed Mayor John H. Corcoran. The latter is now campaigning for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate. The Vice-Chairman of the Council, Francis L. Sennott, also was absent from the city.

In a statement made available from the Mayor's office in City Hall, Mr. Corcoran said: "Due to the illegal interpretation of the action of the City Council in electing a temporary chairman, my only comment is to quote the general laws of the Commonwealth, which are clear and concise."

According to Chapter 378, Section 99 and 100, of the general laws, it is stated:

"During the absence or disability of the mayor, or during the time such office is vacant, his duties shall be performed by the vice-chairman. In case at any time there shall be neither a mayor nor a vice-chairman, the member of the council senior in length of service, or if more than one have so served, then the senior member both in age and length of service, shall perform the duties of mayor until a new mayor is qualified."

Richard M. Russell, Mayor of Cambridge from 1930 to 1935, and who is now campaigning for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, pointed out that the Cambridge Mayoral post is an honorary one, the Mayor having but to preside at Council meetings. He expressed his opinion that the Council may have used this method to rebuke Mayor Corocoran for his frequent absences from Council meetings.

As one political source today described the "installation" of the new "Mayor" at City Hall: "The boys are upstairs clowning around."

However, John B. Atkinson, City Manager of Cambridge, who actually conducts the business of running the city, pointed out that the Plan E charter provides that in the absence of both the Mayor and Vice-Chairman of the Council a "temporary chairman shall be appointed."

He pointed out, furthermore, that City Solicitor John A. Daly has ruled that the physical absence of both the Mayor and Vice-Chairman from the City does not technically constitute an absence.

Hence, political opinion presumes that the so-called "election" yesterday was actually the election of a temporary chairman, which the Council is legally entitled to do under the charter. The announcement of "Mayor" Michael A. Sullivan, who is a bitter opponent of Plan E—is construed in some quarters as a "tongue in the cheek" gesture and one which it is hoped will embarrass Plan E.

Furthermore, it was also pointed out in political circles, the "election" was made at the last regular meeting of the Council until fall and the "boys" may have been doing a bit of "cutting up" after being temporarily released from political cares.

Mr. Corcoran was elected Mayor of Cambridge by the City Council in January, 1942, and re-elected in January of this year for another term by the Council.

'Shave the Mayor' Loan Drive Slogan

By the Associated Press

Newport Vt., June 27

The populace of this Canadian border city set out today to shave the Mayor.

The bearded chief executive, O. S. Searles, said recently he would not shave until Newport reached its $200,000 quota in the Fifth War Loan.

So, the City Council designated this as "Shave the Mayor Day" and every effort is being made to raise the $25,000 needed to meet the quota and rid his honor of his whiskers.

32 Former Hingham Workers Plead 'Not Guilty' to Fraud

Not guilty pleas were entered today by 32 former shipyard workers in the U. S. District Court where they were arraigned on charges involving fraud against the Government in connection with alleged false pay slips at the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard at Hingham. Judge Francis J. W. Ford allowed counsel for a group of the defendants until July 6 for filing of special pleas.

Most of the defandants are welders. This is the second group to be arraigned in the District Court out of the nearly 150 shipyard workers alleged to have defrauded the United States of about $500,000 in fraudulent pay claims.

Those arraigned today were: Ralph E. Brogren of North Easton; Antonio Alves of Milford; Dominick G. Agresti of Medford; David A. Anderson of South Boston; Michael A. Calabrese of Lawrence; Harold Y. Cohen of New Bedford; Wilbert F. Comeau; of East Weymouth; Ernest J. Flaherty of Malden; Levi R. Gomes, New Bedford; Ramo G. Masci, Cambridge; James F. McCarthy, Dorchester; Solomon Miller, Everett; Joseph G. Nassar, Lawrence; William H. Peltier, Somerville; Myron A. Perry, Bridgewater; Theodore J. N. Rubin, Dorchester; Solomon Rosenberg, Malden; Valentine B. Rys, Lawrence; Morey S. Schwartz, Brookline; William A. Weisenberger, Dorchester; Michael V. Aromania, Westwood; Frank J. Candella, Norfolk; Arvid E. Carlson, Hingham; Alfred L. DiGiacomo of Malden; Kenneth A. Grant, Roxbury; Herman Levinson, Quincy; Thomas G. Ripley, North Raynham; Antonio Marshall, New Bedford; Michael J. Keleher, Wst Roxbury; Quintin S. Vespa, Newton Center; Nelson D. Spicely, Stoughton; and Martin H. Fallon, Brighton.

Japan and Russia In Charity Fund

CONCORD, N. H., June 27 (AP)—With its assets made practically worthless by the war, the Russian-Japanese charity fund established in 1904 shows a working cash balance of $4,009, State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball reported today.

The fund was created by Japan and Russia to mark the peace conference at Portsmouth ending the war between the two countries. Each country gave $10,000 in treasury bonds to this State to set up charity funds. Nature of the charities was left to the discretion of New Hampshire.

Mr. Kimball said he doubted whether the bonds of either country were of any value now.

Federal Court Admits 7 Women

Seven women were among the 49 attorneys admitted to practice in the Federal Court here today. They were: Miriam C. Dority of Boston; Louise D. Franks and Madeline E. Franks of Rockland; Mildred Hunter, Alma R. Landry, and Harriett M. Smith all of Boston; and Mary A. MacDonald of Cambridge.

Judge Arthur D. Healey welcomed the attorneys into the Federal bar and told them that the effect of war economy and emergency laws would continue to be felt in Federal Court for several years.

A new Grand Jury was impanelled today for the June term of three months. Thomas Sanders of Salem was appointed foreman.

Public Utilities Secretary to Retire

Allan Brooks of Harvard, Mass., will retire July 1 as Secretary of State Department of Public Utility, following 42 years of public service, it was announced today.

C. L. U. Indorses Tobin for Governor

Several delegates of the Central Labor Union of Boston and vicinity, headed by John J. Del Monte, President, and Harry P. Grages, Secretary, called upon Mayor Tobin today to notify him that at a recent meeting of the Union it was unanimously voted to endorse him for Governor.

The resolution said that Mr. Tobin, as Mayor, always has been a true friend of the working people and the Central Labor Union feels that when he is elected Governor he will continue to support the interest of the working people to the extent that Massachusetts will become "one of the finest States in the Union."

The Labor delegates assured the Mayor that they would do everything to bring about his election. The Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Mayor Tobin announced that he would make his first campaign speech over the radio today.

Program of Education for Veterans Goal of Study by Bay State Committee

Action to provide a thoroughgoing program of education for the returning serviceman and others whose schooling has been interrupted by the war has been inaugurated by Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education.

A committee representing education, labor, and the armed services met at the Commissioner's office yesterday and agreed that its main objective should be the provision of new educational services, as well as modification and correlation of existing services.

The committee also will make a study of the training obtained in the armed services, in industry, and by other kinds of work experience and will make recommendations concerning the value of this training and what credit should be given for it.

A planning committee of three members was appointed by Commissoner Warren to report a specific plan to the general committee for consideration later.

Present at yesterday's meeting were:

Dr. Lawrence A. Averill, State Teachers College, Worcester; William F. Billingsley, National C. I. O. War Relief Committee; Frank Bistrop, Manager, Industrial Relations Department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Daniel Bloomfield, Massachusetts Retail Association; Dr. H. S. Broudy, State Teachers College, North Adams; Rev. William Daley, Diocesan Supervisor, Schools of Boston; Donald Dike, representing the Massachusetts Teachers Federation; Richard Cummere, Director of Admissions, Harvard University; J. Stevens Kadesch, Superintendent of Schools in Medford; Miss Valeria Knapp, President of the Private Schools Association; Payson H. Reed, President of the Massachusetts High School Principals Association; Major Edward Sherman, Director, Personal Affairs Division, First Service Command; Thomas E. Wilkinson, Acting Secretary, Massachusetts Division of the American Federation of Labor; Roy Williams, Executive Vice-President.

Representing the Department of Education: Herbert A. Dallas, Director, Vocational Rehabilitation; E. Everett Clark, Supervisor in Education; A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education; M. Norcross Stratton, Director, Teacher-Training; Patrick J. Sullivan, Director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will deliver a free public lecture on "French Paintings" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a free public lecture on "French Arts Exhibition" to be given by Miss Alice Maginnis at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Acting Mayor's Pay Order Goes to Tobin

The Boston City Council yesterday passed an order asking Mayor Tobin to obtain an opinion from the corporation counsel as to whether additional compensation could legally be granted to the President of the Council for his duties as Acting Mayor.

In filing the order, Councilor Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., said that the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and the President of the Senate received additional compensation because of the added duties of their offices. Councilor Hannon declared that "the President of this body ois entitled to more money than the rest of us, because of his extra duties."

The Council President, as do all members of the Council under the City charter, receives $2,000 a year, plus the $200 emergency compensation to meet the increased cost in living.

China Declared the Key To Soviet Aid in Pacific

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—"Watch China if you want to guess what Russia will do in the Far East. China is the key to the situation. If you want Russia's help in the Pacific war, the way to get it is to help China," Nicholai P. Vakar, Russian journalist and former editor of a Russian newspaper in Paris, told the New England Institute of International Relations this morning, at Wellesley College.

The stronger and more united China is, and the greater American successes are in the Pacific, the bolder and more decisive will be Russian policy toward Japan, Mr. Vakar continued. For Russia, in present Communist days, just as it was in Czarist days, is a natural ally of China and the United States in defense against Japanese imperialism.

The first World War and the Russian Revolution, he said, brought with them a temporary eclipse of Russia in the Far East. The maritime province, if not the whole of Eastern Siberia, would have been lost to it, most likely, if the United States and the European democracies had not compelled the Japanese to withdraw from Vladivostok in 1922, through the action of the Washington Nine Powers Conference. And this is being recalled in Moscow today.

Two Problems

"For 20 years," Mr. Vakar explained, "Russia has had to face two main problems. They are relations with China and relations with Japan. In China, through these years, she has recognized a potential ally, and in Japan, a potential enemy. Russian strategy has been to win the friendship of the Chinese and to avoid aggression from Japan."

Japan, he continued, has made no secret of hopes that her empire might some day be extended into Siberia, and Moscow is far from unaware of these hopes. So while the Soviet Union itself does not wish to split its forces before victory over Hitler, by entering any new conflict in the east, it does welcome any aid which enables the Chinese to beat back the Japanese invaders, and any Allied action in the Pacific which cuts down Tokyo's power.

In one of the first of the outdoor informal discussions permitted by the weather during the current institute, Martin Hall, former active worker in the German Underground, until he escaped from the Reich, said that the next leaders in Europe will come from the Underground, because they are the ones who stayed through thick and thin with the people.

Latin America

"We who left will not be chosen as leaders if we go back," he said. "The ones who have the confidence and fellow-feeling of the long-oppressed peoples are the ones who stayed."

Sergio Bagu, member of a special commission of the University of La Plata in Argentina, which is studying postwar problems, spoke last night in Alumnae Hall. In order to understand the history and present development of ideologies in Latin America, he said, it is essential to realize the important influence of oligarchies there. These oligarchies, together with foreign capital, have been the principal factors in moulding current trends.

"Latin American Fascism," Mr. Bagu stated," does not believe that the overflow of Fascism in Europe can overthrow its own plans. Its fundamental purpose is to make Latin America a refuge for world-wide reaction."

Expressing the confident hope that these plans will not be fulfilled, Mr. Bagu said that in post-war days the influence of the United States in Latin America will be enormous. It can, he explained, be the best friend of its southern neighbors, or it can become "their most terrible enemy."

"What will happen cannot be decided today," he continued. "It must depend on the future course of American democracy." One of the most helpful things the United States can do is to aid in the industrialization of our countries, rather than continuing to regard them as markets for exported products of American mass production, he stated.

Fascism in Latin America was born after 1930, Mr. Bagu declared. It was sponsored by the sons of the old landowning oligarchies, as development of industries and introduction of multiple crops began to sap their control over labor.

In continued discussions of post-war prospects in the Orient, new emphasis was placed on the viewpoint that the day of colonial empires in the Far East is ended, as such. Independence, or at least some kind of dominion status, should be the fruit of victory for eastern peoples who have fought in the United Nations group against Japan, it was asserted.

China has no territorial ambitions, said Dr. Hung-ti Chu, of the Chinese Government News Service, and it wishes to see all its neighbors enter into independence—if not immediately after victory, at least through a gradual process of taking control of its own affairs completely.

Unlike China, the Indian sociologist Dr. Haridas T. Mazumdar, stated, Japan has for years wished to dominate its neighbors and to expand its own territory. Being a compact, closely knit country, he continued, Japan could be quickly galvanized into synchronized war efforts, and because of this it was able to defeat in 1905 the much larger, but more loosely, organized Russia, and, later, to force its way into the just as loosely knit China.

Any consideration of the problems of the Far East, it was emphasized, should always include the influence of Russia—as close to China and Japan to the east, as it is to Europe and the British Isles on the west. The Soviet Union, he suggested, may well prove the link between the Orient and the Occident in many ways.

It was brought out, too, that many territories now occupied by the Japanese had actually been invaded by Japanese trade and economic influences for a number of years before.

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WELCOME

FEA Acquires Vital Metals To Keep War Output Going

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—While with one hand Leo T. Crowley's Foreign Economic Administration buys up neutral nations' supplies of materials to keep them out of the hands of the enemy, with the other it scours the world for those necessary strategic commodities of which the United States is either short, or lacks entirely.

The FEA, it was learned today, has spent about $265,800,000 in the first three months of 1944 in accumulating vital war materials that will go into the manufacture of guns, bombs, planes, tanks, ships, and other equipment needed to defeat the Axis. These purchases which have been growing in volume monthly include for the first quarter of this year:

Metals and minerals	$146,200,000
Foodstuffs	52,500,000
Fibers and hides	49,900,000
General commodities	17,200,000
	$265,800,000

Needed for War Output

FEA officials point to the following items as typical of those materials that the United States must procure in whole or in part outside its borders to keep war production going.

1. Tin, which the FEA lists as the most important of all items this country must import.
2. Corundum, which is used for grinding optical lenses used in range finders and bomb sights.
3. Nickel for special steel for weapons.
4. Tantalite for production of electronic equipment.
5. Some quartz crystals for military radios and walky-talkies.
6. Several essential insecticides.
7. Balsa wood for fast-flying Mosquito bombers and life rafts.
8. Mahogany for PT boats which spearheaded the cross-channel invasion fleet.
9. Beryllium which is essential for certain types of airplane engines.
10. Tungsten, for high speed tool steels and armor-piercing projectiles.
11. Mica, essential for communication units for ships, planes, tanks, and ground forces.
12. Vegetable fats and oils.

Exploratory Missions

These dozen items are mentioned by the FEA only to illustrate the wide variety of materials that the United States needs to import from abroad to keep its war industries going and they are far from being all-inclusive.

To get many of these materials it has been necessary for the FEA to do more than go into the markets of the free world and buy them. Frequently the FEA has had to furnish technical and financial help to producers and importers. It has had to send exploratory missions into remote parts of the world. It has had to help improve transportation facilities.

The airplane is being used more and more via the Army and Navy Air Transport Command to fly these war materials into the United States. In the first three months of this year more than 1,500,000 pounds of tantalum, mica, quartz, berly and industrial diamonds were flown to the United States from foreign countries.

How Uneven Is Highway?

Wide World

Filograph Finds That Surfaces Change During Day

It's like a large scooter with 16 rubber-tire wheels. It measures and records the roughness of a roadway by making graphs of the inequalities which interfere with the smooth rolling of automobiles. The machine was designed by F. N. Hveem, senior testing engineer of the California Division of Highways. The machine shows that highway surfaces may be rougher at certain times of day than others, that seasonal changes may affect surface smoothness, that temperature and moisture variations are important factors in changes. Highway engineers expect the information compiled by the machine to be a big help in postwar road building.

Argentine Military Infringe Upon Governing Fields

LIMA, Peru—The Argentine military program has been given a big spurt with the decreed formation of a "National Defense Council" with powers to place Army officers in all civil governing departments and key industries. At the same time Army spokesmen are publicly boasting of the increased efficiency of the forces and of the "modern equipment" emerging from reorganized military factories.

South American neighbors, especially military observers, are giving more attention to the Argentine military claims because President Farrell, himself a General, declared that national defense preparation is the "special preoccupation" of the dictatorship and that nothing would be left undone to complete its efficient development.

The regulations of the new National Council decree leave no doubt as to the new powers of the Army. Not a single authority in any branch of Argentine life can henceforth escape the scruitiny and control of the military planners.

The measures are totalitarian in scope and have received added significance outside of Argentina because of the parallel intense fanning of nationalism in schools and colleges. The propaganda bureau prefers the word "Argentinism," but the distinction is meaningless.

Argentine aeronautical industry has produced the first totally Argentine military aeroplane, according to the claim of Col. Juan D. Peron, the War Minister, who recently visited Cordoba to lay the foundation-stones of a special aeronautical college and another air-borne troops' school. He also visited the military aviation factory in the same neighborhood for the baptism of the new national airplane.

The plane is known as the DL22 and is claimed to have been built and equipped in 40 days. Colonel Peron said it is now in process of large-scale manufacture and that "a vast program of military plane construction" is planned by the Government, which realizes the full importance of aviation in war.

While he was in Cordoba the Colonel visited the existing training schools and, in addition to the new institutions for which he laid the foundation-stones, mentioned a program which included a higher aeronautics school for training engineers and another establishment for the preparation of the sons of Argentine workers.

Today Argentina also has its Tiger tanks. These are being built in series in the military arsenals while a number of private firms are engaged in constructing parts. This information was released by the Government Information Department.

Tank Called "Triumph"

The name Tiger has been given officially, also, as the translation of the aboriginal word "Nahuel"—the term in military use. Photographs of the tank have been released for publication, with the additional description of the vehicle as a medium type, with a maximum speed of 40 kilometers per hour on flat surfaces, ability to climb at an angle of 30 degrees, 500 h. p. engines and a range of 250 kilometers per fuel loading. Armament consists of one 7.5 cannon one 13 mm. machine gun and three of 8 mm. The crew consists of five, each armed with automatic weapons. It is described as "a triumph of the revolution."

President Farrell put in an appearance at the Government shipyards on the Riachuelo River to lay the keel of the first of a series of river lighters which are to be used for military transport. Subsidies have been granted to private shipyards for expansion, so long as this contributed to national defense.

More suggestive, however, was the enclosure of Comodoro Rivadavia as a military port and the declaration of all the oil fields in this southern coastal area as an "army zone." This, Argentina's most important source of fuel supply, is considered extremely vulnerable, as most of the installation could be destroyed from the Atlantic. Military officials are now in charge of the port and oil fields.

On the same day as the announcement of the National Defense Council a decree was issued "in support of home industries," but the whole purport of this was to stimulate agricultural and manufacturing production at home for the benefit of military expansion. The law begins with references to "national interest," but later comes out openly on the subject of "national defense." Customs tariffs will be manipulated by the War and Marine ministries, whose representatives are also given powers to "apply subsidies" to those home industries catering for defense.

Beyond Civil Control

Perhaps the most significant revelation in the explanations for the increasing number of military measures is that the Army dictators are dropping the old excuse for the revolution. In the early stages it was continually affirmed that it was a "movement of national redemption." Nowadays the preambles of decrees concentrate on the lack of attention paid to national defense and the intolerable delays in granting the demands of the War Department.

The National Defense Council has been placed beyond the reach of any possible future civil control. It consists of Army officers, with an odd naval representative thrown in, and civil departmental chiefs, it is emphasized, can only inform, not advise.

In a broadcast to the Argentines President Farrell said that the armed forces had to be expanded and made efficient because they "constitute the base of national sovereignty. The armed forces," he said, "are receiving all the materials required for the increase of their power."

Time and again he stressed the intention: "The Army and Navy must continue their efforts to attain the maximum of power in the shortest time possible."

The propaganda bureau, under military instructions, is concentrating on the education of the younger generation to "love the Army." Children are being taught in the schools that military training and service is a high and sacred duty. The Church, too, appears to be co-operating in this trend of public instruction. Military circles continually stress not only that the Army is not only the guardian of the country's destiny but Argentina's destiny depends on the Army. They also emphasize that it must be built and expanded as a "people's Army."

Smuts Concludes Italian-Front Visit

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Italy, June 27 (Reuter)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts has just concluded a three-day visit to the Italian front.

He visited South African units in the field and talked with Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander, Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, Commander of the Eighth Army, and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army.

Chicago Museum to 'Look Into' New Volcano Crater in Mexico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—War or no war, the seventh opportunity in history to make natural scientific observations on the development of a new-blown volcano is not to be passed up. Hence, in spite of a previous decision that all such expeditions were "out for the duration," Dr. Paul O. McGrew, of the geology staff of the Chicago Natural History Museum (formerly the Field Museum of Natural History) is off for Mexico literally to look into a new volcano.

His destination is El Paricutin, in the State of Michiacan, where on Feb. 20, 1943, farmers were amazed to see a peaceful cornfield suddenly open up and belch smoke. This hole in the ground has grown since into a gigantic cone rising 1,200 feet above the ground level and throwing forth with explosive violence millions of tons of volcanic bombs, lava, cinders, ashes, and clouds of pungent smoke.

Only the uniqueness of this phenomenon, presenting an imperative opportunity which if now missed might be lost forever, induced the museum authorities to make an exception to the policy of "no expeditions for the duration" adopted immediately after Pearl Harbor, it was emphasized today by Orr Goodson, acting director. Funds for conduct of the expedition were made available by a donor who insists on remaining anonymous, the museum official added.

Dr. McGrew will make comprehensive geological observations, and will collect an extensive representation of the numerous minerals and other products of Volcan Paricutin for study and for museum exhibition. Later, the museum press will publish the results of his researches.

"El Paricutin is the first volcano of which [natural] science has the opportunity of recording the complete history from the time of its first occurrence," said Dr. McGrew.

"It is important, therefore, that as many geologists as possible visit this fiery monster now, since much data would be lost if we waited until the volcano finally becomes extinct and disintegration of the cone begins. In 1759 a volcano known as El Jurillo grew about 50 miles from the site of El Paricutin, but geologists at that time failed to observe its eruption.

"With a prologue of numerous earthquakes in the immediate vicinity, the present volcano made its first real signs of existence on Feb. 20, 1943, when farmers noticed smoke rising from a hole in a cornfield. Within a short time a violent eruption of glowing gases, cinders and ash were hurled from the conduit. A volcanic cone formed by this debris grew rapidly and by April of this year the volcano had created a new mountain towering more than 1,200 feet above the surface of the cornfield. The cone and its lava flows now cover an area of more than three square miles. Heavy falls of volcanic ash and cinders have damaged farmlands as much as 20 miles away, and fine volcanic ash has fallen as far away as Mexico City, more than 200 miles distant. Most of our information to date concerning the volcano has been received from the distinguished Mexican geologist, Ezequiel Ordonez, who has been observing its growth from the beginning."

Pitched Battle In Guatemala; Nation Tense

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 27 (AP)—A traveler arriving here yesterday said 70 persons were injured June 25 in a pitched battle in Guatemala City between armed civilians and police, and that tension was mounting throughout the country.

[An earlier report from Guatemala City said several persons were killed and wounded in clashes over the week end with police but that the disorders had been quelled.]

The traveler said sporadic gunfire was heard in the city all day Sunday and that buses and taxicabs suspended operations but that the services were resumed this morning.

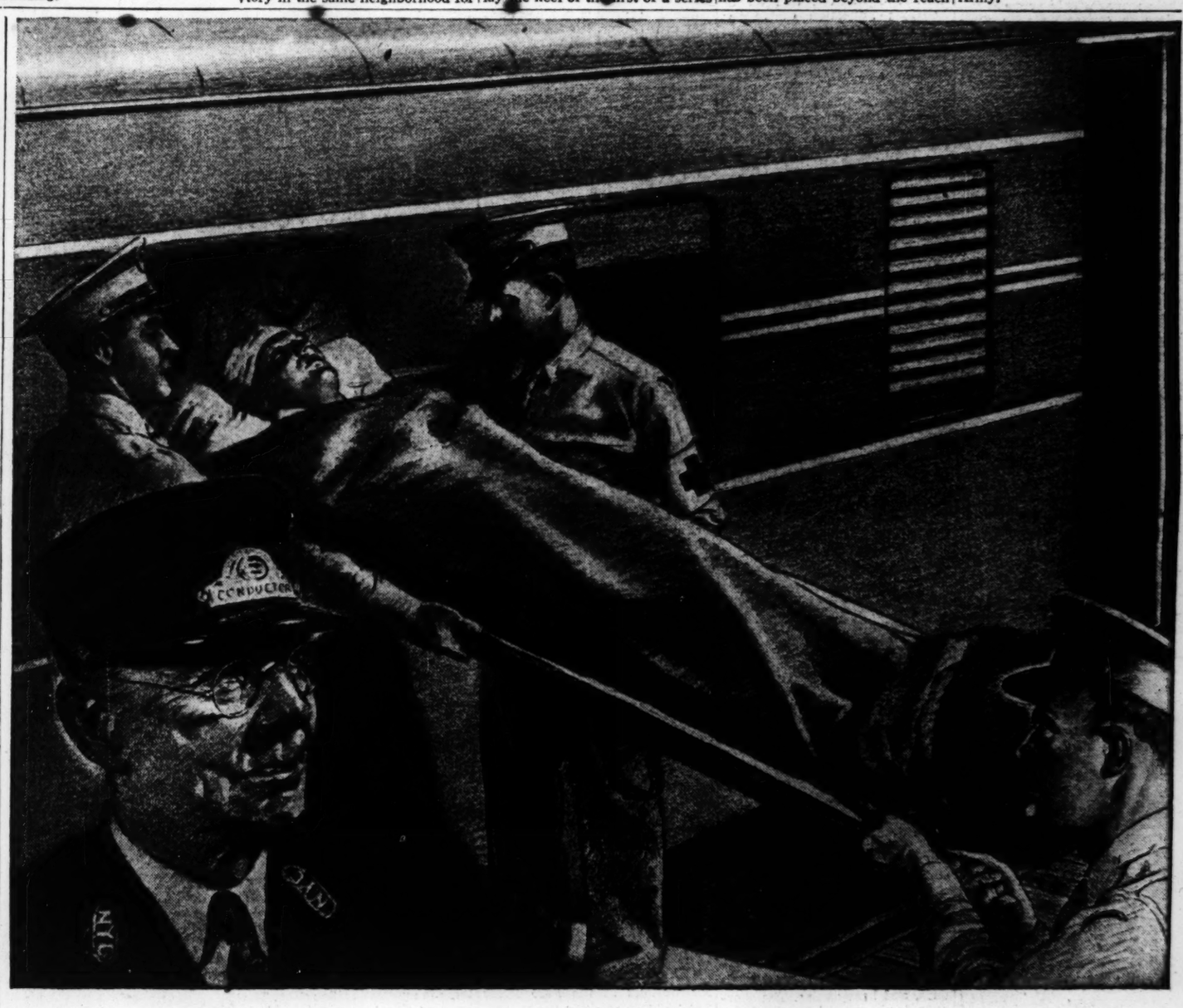
The streets of the Capital were deserted, the informant said, except for police and soldiers guarding Government buildings.

Pan American Airways announced it had suspended the overnight stop in Guatemala City, effective yesterday.

[A report from Mexico City said stores had reopened this morning in Guatemala City, although heavy police patrols still were in evidence.]

Travelers reaching here last Friday, June 23, said a general student strike had broken out in the National University in Guatemala, possibly in reaction to Presidential suspension of constitutional guarantees, or as the beginning of general passive resistance to force President Ubico to resign.

President Ubico was said to have suspended constitutional guarantees in anticipation of demonstrations scheduled to begin June 30 by factions which declared they would not attend official celebrations of the anniversary of the 1871 revolution.



New Tires Slated For 'A' Motorist 'Early in 1945'

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Charles F. Phillips, Rationing Chief of the Office of Price Administration, said today that new tires for A-card motorists probably will not be available until "early in 1945," rather than in the fall of this year "as it seemed a few weeks ago."

In an interview, Mr. Phillips explained that a huge backlog of applications has piled up since May 1 when all B-card drivers were made eligible for new tires. He said demand was far greater than anticipated.

"Consequently, it will take more time than we thought to supply B-card motorists, and it looks as though there will be no tires for 'A' drivers until early in 1945," Mr. Phillips said.

Mr. Phillips predicted recently that new tires would begin rolling to A-card motorists as soon as monthly allocations reached the 2,000,000 mark, and the Office of the Rubber Director said quotas would climb to that level sometime in October, November, or December.

"The way we see it now, it will be at least three months after the allocations hit 2,000,000 before we can release any tires for 'A' drivers," Mr. Phillips said.

Anti-New Deal Democrats Plan Own Parley in South

ATLANTA, June 27 (AP)—Anti-New Deal Democrats, opposed to a fourth term for President Roosevelt, will meet in a southern city, probably New Orleans, shortly after the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Eugene Talmadge, former Governor of Georgia, said yesterday.

He said "the spirit of the meeting" would be "to name electors opposed to a fourth term, and to arrange for them to run on the Democratic ticket and elect a President and Vice-President in the manner prescribed by the Constitution."

War Mother Gets White House Letter

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, Pa., June 27 (AP)—Mrs. Jennie Traband, whose eighth son will enter the Army July 3, received a letter from the White House June 26. It said:

"Dear Mrs. Traband: The President was deeply impressed by recent newspaper accounts of the great contribution to the war effort, which you, as a valiant American mother, have made. He desires to congratulate you on the great spirit in which you are preparing to add an eighth shining star to your service flag. . . .

"The President sends his best wishes and the earnest hope that all your boys will come safely through the conflict."

The letter was signed by William D. Hassett, of the White House secretariat.

The eighth Traband son—there are 10 of them—scheduled for induction is Albert, a crane operator at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia.

Dosoris Pond on J. P. Morgan Estate Bought by Neighbors as Landmark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 27—Historic Dosoris Pond, the 110-acre lake on the estate of the late J. P. Morgan at Matinecock Point, has been purchased by the owners of the two bordering estates and will be preserved for posterity, it was announced today.

The Morgan estate embraces 256 acres and was purchased this month by Joseph Miller of Beverly Hills, Calif., for his concern, called the East Island Estates, Inc. While the estate, as developed by Mr. Morgan was valued at much more than the purchasing price of $120,000 Mr. Miller paid for it, announcement at the time of the sale said the new owner would cut the estate up into 30 small places with houses priced at between $30,000 and $40,000 and that he would fill in Dosoris Pond.

Just as Mr. Morgan had objected to paying high local taxes for underwater land, so did Mr. Miller, who announced he would fill in the lake.

This announcement brought Francis E. Powell, Jr., owner of the Rattling Springs estate, and Edouard le Roux, owner of the Belvoir Estate to the rescue of Dosoris Pond. Both were immediate neighbors of Mr. Morgan. Mr. Powell and Mr. le Roux opened negotiations for the purchase of the pond, which were closed yesterday.

Hair Glamour . . . Short Cut to Romance

Select Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo for the all-important shampoo. No alcohol, no free alkali! Just rich olive oil combined with the right amount of coconut and castor oils to create a brilliant blend no single one of these oils can give alone . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

Creamy lather washes away dullness, grime, and grit so fast! No after-rinse is needed! Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo—at your favorite drug department store, and 5 & 10.

A full 5-ounce bottle for only 35 cents

LACO *Genuine Castile* SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • BALTIMORE, MD.

AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

BEDROOM "B" IS TAKEN

. . . (so help share the space that's left)

THIS SUMMER, more and more wounded are traveling on *regular* trains . . . being put aboard slowly, carefully, through the window . . . the way litter cases must be handled on standard sleepers and bedroom cars.

That is one reason why your train may be delayed at stations . . . why you may be obliged to give up your room . . . why you may sometimes be unable to get reservations.

This invasion summer, more than ever, it's vital to arrange your necessary trips so as to share fairly the accommodations left for civilians.

New York Central, like other railroads, has perfected plans to augment hospital trains with the most comfortable space on *regular* trains. We hope we've planned too much. But whatever happens, we're ready. And America's wounded fighters will continue to head our reservation lists.

SHARE-THE-RAILROAD RULES, *for this Invasion Summer:*

Cancel Promptly!—It takes but a minute to cancel your reservations the minute your plans change. Don't waste the space you won't be using. Give someone else enough time to get it.

Don't Shop!—Holding onto a reservation while you "shop" for one you like better ties up space needlessly. It also adds to the serious wartime overload on railroad reservation telephones.

Share Rooms!—Arrange, when possible, to share your room with some business associate who is going your way. Help conserve train space by keeping needed berths from traveling empty.

Travel Light!—Pack carefully to get everything you need into one, small, space-saving grip which you can handle yourself if porters are lacking. And label that grip clearly against loss!

Be Considerate!—Buy tickets at off-peak hours. Avoid lingering in diners. Leave week-end trains to those on leave. And try to understand the difficulties of ticket sellers, telephone reservations clerks, conductors and other railroaders who are struggling to handle the record war traffic.

New York Central

One of America's Railroads—All United for Victory

Buy More War Bonds

Y.W.C.A. Council Maps Help for Working Girls

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Industrial delegates to the Business and Industry Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association at Wellesley College are going home today with new understanding of how the Y. W. C. A. can help them with their personal and family problems.

Never before have the industrial girls had a summer conference program dealing with personal relations, Miss Vera Woods, conference executive, pointed out, and she believes that as a result of this Conference industrial groups will ask for more help along that line from their local Y. W. C. A.'s. While the business girls have sought the assistance of Y. W. C. A. counselors in this field, the industrial girls, she said, have been more interested in group work and help with their jobs.

The youthfulness of the 160 delegates, all of whom are club leaders, was emphasized today by Miss Woods, who is Industrial Secretary of the national Y. W. C. A. Only 10 of the delegates are more than 30 and most of them are between 18 and 24 years of age—a very different picture from five years ago, according to Miss Woods. She believes this has something to do with the unprecedented interest shown by the Conference as a whole in the discussion groups concerned with personal and family problems. Dr. Marion Smith, psychologist from Columbia University, was the discussion leader in this field.

Job and Family Relations

Dr. Smith's general conclusion as a result of individual and group discussions is that the girls on the whole manage their personal relations in connection with their jobs better than those that have to do with their families. "It makes us aware," she said, "that we must do more to help them in this sphere."

As Miss Woods explained, family problems for many of these girls who are second- or third-generation Americans arise out of the conflict between old family traditions and the American way of life. The Y. W. C. A. is trying to get them to use the same intellectual and emotional approach toward their homes as toward their jobs.

This is the first time in the Eastern Area that the business and industrial girls have had a joint conference. Last year, in the interests of wartime transportation, neither group held a summer conference. To conserve transportation this year, the Conference has been held in two sections, one at Bryn Mawr College and one at Wellesley College.

Because of the general concern over what kinds of jobs women are going to have after the war, Conference discussions also centered around some of the national and international factors which will influence postwar employment for women, including the question of racial minorities and the workings of labor unions.

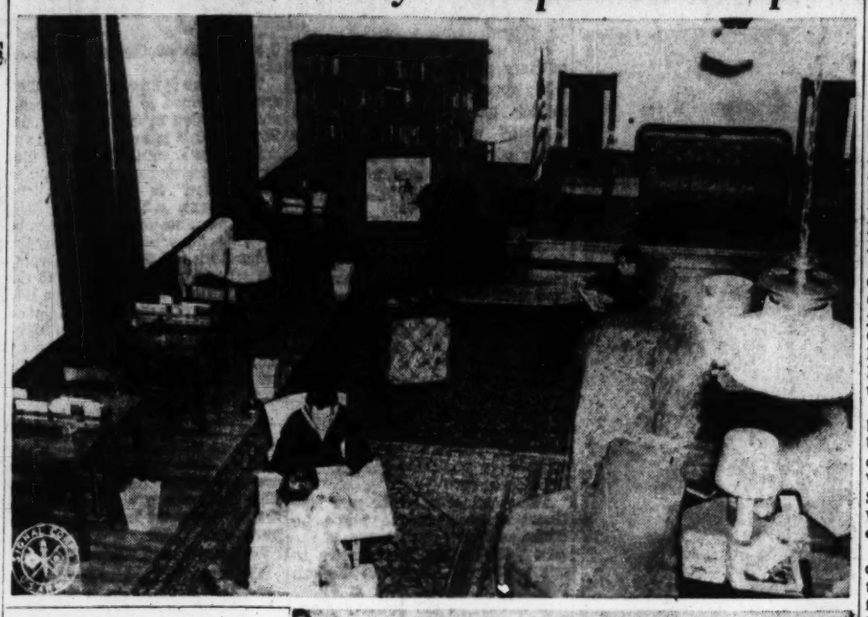
Chairman Worked in Store

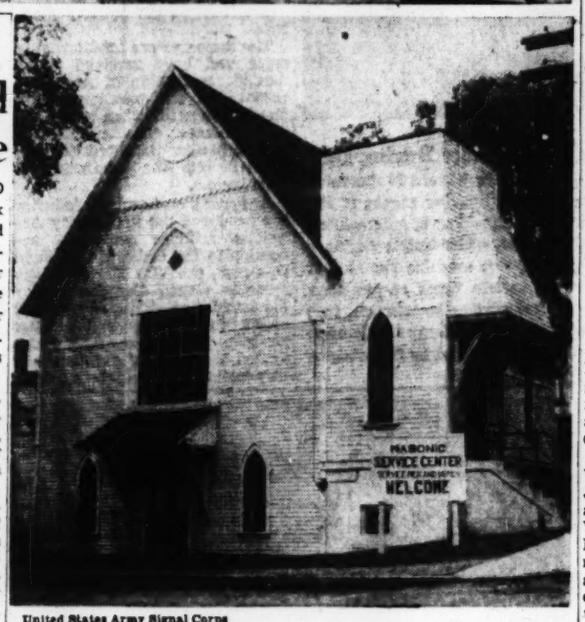
The enthusiastic young Chairman of the Conference was Miss Irene Molesky, whose job as housekeeper for a family in Schenectady, N. Y., has not been enough to occupy her wartime energy. She managed her housekeeping duties so efficiently this past winter that she had time to help relieve the labor shortage in a department store by working from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. five days a week. She has to give up the store job for the summer as the family moves out of town, but she will be occupied fully during the next two months with canning, which, incidentally, she thinks is great fun.

In her spare time Miss Molesky serves on the Board of the Schenectady Y. W. C. A., on its Industrial Committee, and on its Religious Education Committee. Like her co-delegates, she is going home from this Conference brimful of ideas and with greater confidence in her ability to lead girls' groups. She has learned new techniques of planning and conducting recreation and discussion programs designed to help working girls meet both employment and family problems.

About 75 of the delegates are stopping in Boston today to sightsee, as guests of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Miss Elizabeth Hiss, Industrial Secretary, and members of the business and industrial clubs are acting as hostesses and guides.

Masonic Fraternity Exemplifies Precepts





United States Army Signal Corps

Masonic Service Center Is Dedicated at Ayer

Military personnel at Fort Devens now have advantages that the fraternity is extending at 60 similar centers throughout the United States. One other is located in London. Upper—Reading room of new Service Center recently opened in formal exercises attended by Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Army and Navy authorities, and outstanding Masonic leaders. Lower—The Service Center, to which all military personnel are welcome, and where many features are provided, including a "snack bar" where service men and women may obtain light lunches without charge. This is made possible by contributions from individual Masons of Massachusetts.

Six Bay State Boys Promoted In Air Service

AN AIR SERVICE COMMAND IN INDIA. (Delayed) (AP)—Six sons of Massachusetts have gained recognition in the form of promotions to higher grades for their excellence of duty and diligence in the China - Burma - India Air Service Command under Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., it was announced today.

Simultaneously with his promotion to Sergeant, Robert E. Henderson of 163 Western Avenue, Lynn, received the air medal for his participation by glider mission in the Burma invasion.

Odd indeed was Sergeant Henderson's task—to land a cargo of mules behind the enemy lines where an air strip was being constructed. He is a High School graduate of Lynn and was formerly employed by the Benz Kid Co. before his enlistment almost two years ago.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant was Eugene J. Moulaison of 122 Belmont Street, Malden, who is a chief clerk at his base and is completing his second year of service. His wife, Jane, resides at 12 Wilson Avenue. Francis B. Gaibisso, 63 State Street, Marlboro, enlisted soon after Pearl Harbor. He was employed by the Johnson-Claflin Corp., and is now serving as Acting First Sergeant at his base. His new rating is Technical Sergeant.

Another promotion to Staff Sergeant was John J. Patterson of 553 E. Sixth Street, South Boston, a welder, who is completing his second year of Army service and wears the good conduct ribbon and European theater ribbon in addition to the Asiatic-Pacific theater ribbon. He attended Boston High School and was trained at Chanute Field by the Army Air Corps.

Ralph L. Jacobs, 15 Webster Street, Winchester, was advanced Sergeant Technician. Of his two years in the service, he has spent one of them in the CBI theater, serving as a teletype repairman. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art and intends to study art professionally "when it's all over."

Winning his first stripe, John W. Bedell of 223 Pelham Street, Metheun, was promoted to private, first class. He is serving as an armorer at his base where he has been stationed for a year. A graduate of Methuen High School, he enlisted almost two years ago.

Bay State Wacs Arrive In N. Africa

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, North Africa—A half-dozen Massachusetts Wacs are included in the latest Wac unit to arrive in North Africa. Wacs who claim Massachusetts as their home State are Sergeant Inez T. Brennick, Saugus; Corporal Virginia J. Gauthier, Leominister; Corporal Ruth A. Graham, Church Chesire; Sergeant Gene Kazanjian, 44 Broadway, Somerville; Corporal Jean L. Stewart, 551 Brookline Avenue, Brookline, and Private Frances B. Trott, 3 Cottage Avenue, Winchester.

The contingent arrived after a high-speed convoy trip from the United States. In command of the company is First Lieut. Vivian B. Watson, Waynetown, Indiana, with Second Lieut. Lois M. McCollough, Wicomico, Maryland, acting as executive officer.

After a brief indoctrination course, the Wacs will be assigned to jobs in the Communications field for the Signal Corps. Teletypists, radio operators, telephone operators, clerical workers, drivers and the headquarters platoon make up the work assignments in the unit.

Sergeant Kazanjian is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kazanjian of Somerville. The young sergeant is a graduate of Somerville High, where she was outstanding in scholarship and athletics. Prior to enlisting in the Wac she was sales manager for the Sun Oil Company. She speaks Armenian fluently.

Sergeant Inez L. Brennick is the sister of James Brennick, 133 Salem Street, North Revere, Mass. She was chief operator for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. After basic training at Fort Des Moines, she acted as chief operator for the Signal Corps at Camp Hood, Texas.

One of the most interesting Wacs of the contingent is Corporal Jean L. Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, South Weymouth. Her cousin, Mary McNab, is a Wren in England. The mother of the American Wac was a member of the British WAAC during World War I and was stationed overseas with the British Army, while "Dad" was a soldier in the famous Seaforth Highlander Regiment during that war. Naturally, the young American Wac feels right at home in the Women's Army Corps and was especially delighted that, "like Mother, I drew overseas duty."

All the Massachusetts Wacs were interested in their first glimpse of Africa and their only disappointment was the lack of camels on the modern boulevards over which they rode to their new billet.

Even Pennies Pack Wallop In War Stamp Purchases

Today, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee took notice of the "chips" as well as hewing to the dollar line.

The Committee reminded War Bond purchasers that small amounts have a value, in terms of fighting equipment, as do large purchases. A 10-cent War Savings Stamp for instance, the Committee pointed out, will pay for a compressed gas cartridge to inflate the life belt which will aid a soldier in the Channel. In fact, there will be four cents left over from the purchase of a 10-cent stamp which will purchase a couple of 45 caliber bullets. The Committee's price list was from an official War and Navy Department list showing the prices being paid for materials now being turned out.

Bullets for a Garand rifle are listed at 5.5 cents each, the Committee further explained, so that an investment of $75 in a $100 bond, for instance, will direct 1,364 shots at the enemy.

Carrier Pigeon Feed

A 25-cent stamp, the Committee said, will purchase carrier pigeon feed for a month while a dollar's worth of stamps will buy a trenching shovel.

In the meantime, the Committee announced that Massachusettes' residents have purchased $230,000,000 in all types of securities or 27.8 per cent of the State's $828,000,000 quota. Individual bond sales for the State reached a subscription of $28,500,000, or 25.4 per cent of the State E Bond quota of $112,000,000.

Greater Boston's E bond purchases, totaled $19,578,000 or equal to nearly 10 LSt's (Landing Ship, Tanks).

It was also announced that approximately 50,000 Boy and Girl Scouts in Massachusetts are to make a State-wide house-to-house canvass for the Fifth Loan, between July 1 and 8. The Scouts will obtain signed pledges of any denomination.

July 1 Deadline

The Committee further announced that tickets of admission to the Invasion Bond Show on the Charles River Basin on July 4 may be secured through the purchase of War Bonds at any bank, department or specialty store, up to Saturday, July 1. The Committee pointed out that many stores will be closed on the Monday preceding the holiday and the holiday itself so that Saturday is the deadline for Basin show tickets.

Spectacles such as the bombardment of an enemy fleet, landings by Army and Navy amphibious units, bombing of a Cape Cod cottage, swimming through burning oil, military signals and pyrotechnics, are to be shown at the Basin show, the Committee said. There will, in fact, be demonstration by units from all branches of the armed forces and Merchant Marine.

Higher up on the price list, the Committee continued, in its equipment explanation, a $5 stamp would leave something left over from the purchase of a first-aid kit costing $4.65. A $10 stamp purchase would buy a "Mae West" life belt at $9 ,or a gas mask costing $10, it was pointed out.

$21 Buys a Bomb

A fragmentation bomb, the Committee continued, will cost $21, only a little more than an $18.75 Series E $25 Bond. Or a purchase of a $50 Bond at $37.50 will provide a $34.50 tommy gun, a Garand rifle at $35, or almost a complete field telephone ($45).

In general, some larger war-equipment costs have come down since the Fourth War Loan, the Committee explained. An exception is the tank which is now more costly because of improvements designed for fighting in France. A Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress or a Consolidated B-24 Liberator cost $250,000 each, while a medium bomber such as the North American B-25 Mitchell or the Martin B-26 Marauder cost $125,000, which is also the cost of an ambulance plane, the Committee said. A Bell P-63 King Cobra fighter, a Lockheed P-38 Lightning, or a North American P-51 Mustang fighter cost $50,000 each, a primary trainer scales between $12,000 and $15,000, while a Piper L4-B or Stinson L-5 "flying jeep" or "grasshopper" liaison plane costs $3,000.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps W8, X8, Y8, Z8, and A5 will become valid July 1, and remain good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Summer Weather Moves Into Boston

Summer moved into Boston today after a week of cloudy, cool days, and heavy rains. The thermometer began rising early today and jumped 23 degrees in eight hours, from 65 degrees at 5:30 a. m. to 88 degrees at 1:30 p. m., according to official records.

Warmer and more humid weather was forecast for tonight with the lowest temperature near 72 degrees. Fair weather was expected and higher humidity is looked for tomorrow. The humidity was 68 per cent of normal at 7:30 a. m. today, dropping to 38 per cent at 1:30 p. m., as the heat increased.

BOSTON, MASS.
5TH WAR LOAN
Back Up Your Boys... Buy Extra War Bonds TODAY
ROMANES & PATERSON

FRANKLY—WE NEED YOUR HELP

FOR 117 years we have served seamen from the world over, and have served them well. Heavily increased demands have proved our present facilities at the Sailor's Rest inadequate.

$40,000 will provide our seaman's "home in port" with a new street-level floor, more attractive, homelike lounges, recreation and dining rooms, and individual bedrooms for men needing undisturbed rest.

Share in this important work and we will both be proud of the greatly improved services offered to these fine men. Kindly send your check payable to the

BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, Inc.
291 Hanover Street, Boston 13, Massachusetts
As this Society is a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund it has no desire to ask for gifts that will interfere with the continued support of that organization.

New Semi-Automatic Rifle Adopted by U. S. Marine Corps

War Activities of New England

A new .22 caliber semi-automatic rifle has been adopted by the United States Marine Corps for training purposes and is in production at the Worcester plant of the Harrington and Richardson Arms Company, C. F. Cowdrey, Jr., general manager of the company, said today.

Aimed to increase the already high standard of marksmanship in the Marine Corps, the new rifle is designed along identical lines with the .30 caliber rifle which is combat equipment for the leathernecks.

Patterned after the Reising submachine gun, the training rifle was designed by Eugene G. Reising of Hartford and Worcester, inventor of the larger gun.

Recruits will be able to learn all of the standard rifle positions while using the new weapon, the announcement states, as the physical appearance of the .22 and the standard U. S. military rifle cal. 30 M1 is the same. The new rifle has been accepted by the Marines to teach recruits the rudimentary use of firearms and to accustom them to automatic rifle action. The training rifle "snaps out 10 shots just as fast as one can squeeze the trigger."

Army 'E' Awarded

Five Massachusetts war production plants have been awarded the Army "E" according to an announcement from the Army today. All of them are in the precision products division classification.

They are Aerovox Corporation of New Bedford, plants of the American Bosch Company at Springfield and Chicopee, the branch of the Ford Motor Company in Somerville and the Neponset Woolen Mills in Canton.

Waves Commissioned

Seven Bay State girls were commissioned in the WAVES at exercises in Northampton today when the 22d class was graduated at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School (WR). An inspection and review on the Smith College athletic field preceded the exercises at which Capt. Mildred McAfee, U. S. N. R., director of the Women's Reserve, was the main speaker.

Ruth Perry of New Bedford was commissioned a lieutenant (jg), and the following received commissions as ensigns: Marjorie L. Bridge of Wakefield, Bertha B. Boron of South Deerfield, Elizabeth C. Conley of East Taunton, Ruth F. Merritt of Williamsburg, George E. Schlopegrell of Sharon and Madeleine T. Trauen of Lee.

Midshipmen Graduate

One hundred and forty one residents of the First Naval District, which comprises New England with the exception of Connecticut, are among the midshipmen to graduate from Camp Macdonough at Plattsburg today.

Of these, Massachusetts claims 108, 15 are from Maine, 12 from Rhode Island, 5 from New Hampshire and one from Vermont. This is the first class to be graduated at the camp since the Naval school moved into the Plattsburg barracks last February.

Many of the new officers will be credited by the colleges they last attended with the classroom work completed during their midshipman training. Capt. J. L. Holloway, Jr., director of training in the bureau of personnel, will be the principal speaker at the exercises.

Boy Says Hire Me And You Get Three

Hire me if you want all three.

Such was the ultimatum delivered by an 11-year-old youngster in a letter just received by Lawrence V. Loy, Director of the Victory Farm Volunteers at Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

"I am 11 years old," the boy wrote, "and I want to know if you could find some farm work for me and two other boys 14 and 15. The other boys will not go if I can't.

"I worked on a farm taking care of chikings and weeding the garding last year and rode a teme around and have picked apples so if you could find a place to put us we would like it."

In spite of this unusual request, says Mr. Loy, we are doing our best to find a place for this ambitious boy and his pals who want to help farmers this summer to produce food for our fighters. We can only hope that more young fellows will follow his example.

Builders of Quincy Highly Praised By Admiral Cochrane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—High praise for workers at the Fore River Shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was coupled with glowing accounts of the activities of the cruiser Quincy during the past year in a letter received today from Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ships. Under date of June 24, 1944, Admiral Cochrane wrote as follows:

"To the men and women of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Fore River plant, Quincy, Mass.

"The Bethlehem-built cruiser Quincy has been giving a splendid account of herself in support of the Allied invasion of Western Europe. Steaming up and down along the Normandy beachhead, the Quincy helped to soften enemy resistence by bombarding field batteries, pillboxes, wireless stations, and other important German installations.

"The performance of the Quincy is in keeping with the high quality of workmanship which characterizes the Navy vessels constructed in your yard."

The heavy cruiser Quincy, named for the vessel sunk with the Vincennes and Astoria during the Battle of the Solomons, was launched at the Fore River shipyard on June 24, 1943.

Harvard Phi Beta Kappas

Five Greater Boston Harvard seniors are among the seven who have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the College announced today. They are John J. Delaney, Jr., of Arlington, Daniel B. Feer, of Brookline, David B. Green, of Brookline, Paul Mandelstam, of Allston, John J. Shea, of Jamaica Plain, Robert H. Drucker, of Wilmette, Ill., and Philip Troen, of Portland, Maine.

Off for Vacation to 'Wonderland'

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Youngsters Guests of Salvation Army

More than 500 boys and girls and mothers with infants left today for "Wonderland," the Salvation Army's fresh-air camp on Lake Massapoag, at Sharon, Mass., for 10 days of rest and play in the open. In the upper left, Robert and Joseph Droback are all packed and ready to go, while (right) Edna Mae Lewis looks maternally after her little brother, Robert, before boarding the bus.

Vermont Postwar Projects Entail Spending $8,245,323

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 27—Vermont's town, city and village governments are prepared to spend an estimated $8,245,323 on postwar public works projects, according to a report to Gov. William H. Wills, compiled by the State Postwar Planning Council. In addition, State departments have so far reported $12,378,000 worth of necessary public works for which advance planning has been done, including the proposed new State office building and two new building at the Brandon School.

According to present returns, about 75 per cent of public works projects being considered by both local and State governments is for road and bridge construction. New buildings represent about 12 per cent, with the remainder divided between water works, recreational development, light and power facilities and airports.

The figures assembled to date by the planning committee, Governor Wills said, represent what may be termed preliminary planning. Many of the proposed projects, he said, could be started at any time without detailed engineering or architectural designs being necessary. In some instances, actual plans have already been drawn, but in most instances the status of postwar public works is in the survey stage.

Indictments Returned

The special Federal grand jury which has been hearing evidence against the granite industry in the Barre-Montpelier district, charging violation of the anti-trust laws, this week returned indictments against the Barre Granite Association, 25 corporate members and 34 individuals.

The defendants will be summoned ta plead ta the indictments at an arraignment session to be held before Judge James P. Leamy, in Rutland, on Monday, July 3.

The indictment charged the defendants with conspiring to fix prices charged by quarries to manufacturers of monumental granite in the form of rough stock, and with conspiring to fix and stabilize at non-competitive and artificial levels the prices to be charged by manufacturers for monumental granite processed, finished and sold as monuments, mausoleums and memorials.

It was alleged the conspiracy was carried out through the Barre Granite Association, Inc.; that price schedules were agreed upon at periodic meetings of the quarriers and manufacturers; that the defendants boycotted and blacklisted any granite manufacturer failing to adhere to the prices agreed upon, by refusing such manufacturer supplies of rough stock; that defendants refused to sell rough stock to any manufacturer who was not a member of the Barre Granite Association; that membership in the association was limited by requiring applicants to pay excessive and prohibitive initiation fees and to possess capital in prohibitive amounts.

The Barre district provides about 55 per cent of the nation's finished monumental granite.

Boy Found Guilty In Jewish Assault

A Dorchester youth of 16 who attends Dorchester High School and is the son of a policeman, today was found guilty on two separate counts of assault and battery upon two Jewish boys, in Dorchester Municipal Court. Trial was before Special Justice Francis J. Wyner. The case was immediately appealed.

Trial was continued on the cases of seven other boys who have been held on charges of assault on Jewish schoolmates. The eight boys are being tried as the result of 22 complaints granted on June 11 by Special Justice Sadie L. Shulman. The complaints were issued on the basis of incidents occurring on May 11 and 13 when Jewish schoolboys were attacked aboard a Boston Elevated bus and a rapid transit train.

Bonds By the Barrel

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Frank J. Agnello literally spent a barrel of money today. He lugged a small barrel of coins into a bank, and after tellers had announced that they totaled $2,391 he turned the sum into war bonds.

'Anna Christie' at Cambridge—News of Screen—Negro Night at Pops

O'Neill Play in Revival With Claire Luce Starred

By Edwin F. Melvin

Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie" was a Pulitzer prize winner in its day. By now it has taken its place among the classics of the modern American theater. But it may be suspected that many in the audience which filled Brattle Hall last evening for the revival presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater were familiar with it only through reputation, reading, or the two movie versions which have been produced. For the play has not been done professionally on the stage in Boston for more than a score of years.

Probably it is easier to see now than when it was new that this is essentially a romantic play beneath a surface of hard-boiled realism. Though the characters are drawn from the seamy side of waterfront life, they do have an idealized quality.

♪ ♪ ♪

Possibly today the changes in mood as the drama unfolds may seem at moments a little abrupt. Whether the reason is to be found in changes in theatrical styles or in the difficulties of summer theater production is hard to say. But it is abundantly clear that the play has forfeited none of its power to hold an audience. From beginning to end there is an unmistakable vitality.

The present production is surprisingly well acted and illusively set in its opening scene in a waterfront saloon and its succeeding acts in the cabin of a coal barge, fog-bound at Provincetown and tied up in Boston. Claire Luce, who plays the title role, has a blonde prettiness that makes believable the sudden attraction to her of the romantic Irish stoker who pulled himself aboard the barge after days at sea in a small boat. She summons, too, enough hardness to heighten the drama when she confesses to him and to her father her sordid past. More important, she manages to convey to them and to the audience a sense of the redemption which the sea has brought to her and to make convincing her determination to begin a fresh life.

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Ralph Cullinan is an admirable choice for the slow-witted Chris, her father, who had a genuine affection for his daughter beneath his rough exterior, who had a superstitious belief in the power of the sea to rule his destinies, and who had mistakenly tried to protect his dauhgter from the hardships of a sailor's wife. Both in appearance and in speech he builds a portrait of a man whose ways are uncouth but whose heart is essentially sound.

Richard Hart emphasizes the romantic note in the character of the stoker, Mat Burke, and the irrepressible poetic Irish imagination bubbling up through his pugnacious front to the world.

Dorothy Lambert manages well with the blowsy but kind-hearted Marthy, who departs from the barge and Chris when she learns that Anna is coming. And Allan Tower fills in the part of the bartender who appears only in the opening scene.

'Anna Christie'

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge —Revival of Eugene O'Neill's play, presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater, staged by Robert E. Perry, with settings by Andrew Mack. The cast:

Johnny-the-Priest .. Philip Wheaton
Two Longshoremen ..... Richard Van Arsdale, Roy Allen
A Postman ..... James Lawler
Larry ..... Allan Tower
Chris Christopherson Ralph Cullinan
Marthy Owen .... Dorothy Lambert
Anna Christopherson... Claire Luce
Mat Burke ..... Richard Hart

'Attack!' at Two Houses

Starting today, "Attack!", a 50-minute Government film depicting the New Britain campaign, with the landings at Cape Gloucester and Arawe, is on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway as an addition to the bill headed by "Going My Way."

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Orch.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Symphony of Melody.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m. same as WBZ.
10 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Danaan; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Jeanne Crain in 'Home in Indiana'

New Technicolor film arriving this evening at the Keith Memorial

Detail From 'Story of Dr. Wassell'

The film, in which Gary Cooper is seen in the title role, comes to the Metropolitan Thursday.

On the Screen

An increased number of dramatic shorts is on the Warner production schedule. Recently approved by Jack L. Warner, executive producer, are the following: "The Desert Shall Rejoice," from a script by Betty Smtih, author of "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," and Robert Finch; "I Won't Play," from a magazine story by Lawrence Schwab; and "Trial in Tom Belcher's Store," from a magazine story by Samuel Derieux.

Nine patriotic short subjects made by Warners have been given to the National Archives in Washington, D. C., in response to a request of the Archives director. In Technicolor and black and white, the two-reelers are: "March On, Marines," "Spirit of West Point," "Meet the Fleet," "Eagles of the Navy," "Spirit of Annapolis," "Our African Frontier," "Mountain Fighters," "The Fighting Engineers" and "A Ship Is Born."

Iving Galloway

Ariene Francis

On the stage at the RKO Boston with her "Blind Date" radio show.

Ethel Merman's next stage appearance, it seems, will be as Sadie Thompson in a musical version of "Rain." Howard Dietz and Vernon Duke have written the book and music. Reuben Mamoulian will direct the production for A. P. Waxman.

Stage News

A new musical, "Way Up in Central Park," depicting New York in the 1870's with Boss Tweed as the central character, may be expected to make its debut in Boston around Dec. 1, according to the New York Herald Tribune. Sigmund Romberg is writing the music and Herbert and Dorothy Fields are preparing the book for Michael Todd.

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A revival of "Little Women" will be presented at the Strand Theater in Stamford, Conn., the week of July 17, Elizabeth Fraser will play the role of Amy.

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The New York engagement of "Three Is a Family" will conclude on July 8 at the Belasco Theater, after a total of 497 performances.

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Constance Bennett will appear in "Without Love" for a week's engagement at the Strand Theater, Stamford, Conn.

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Billy Rose hopes to induce Beatrice Lillie or Gracie Fields to appear in his revue, "The Seven Lively Arts," which is now set to open on Dec. 7 at the Ziegfeld Theater, New York.

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Reports from the Center Theater, New York, are to the effort that its newest production, "Hats Off to Ice," which opened June 22, became an immediate hit, playing to standees at every performance, with a take of $17,000 for the first four performances, uncommonly good in view of the popular prices. There are to be five matinees starting next Saturday and continuing through the following Wednesday.

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Max Gordon will begin production activities for next fall with Ruth Gordon's newest play, "Journey to a Star," her second venture in playwriting. Meanwhile she continues to act her "Over 21" at the Music Box.

Music of Racial Character; Composer Leads Rhapsody

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Colored American Night at the Pops was cause for a full auditorium at Symphony Hall last evening, and was occasion for the presentation of music of a more or less Negro character under the direction, in every instance but one, of Arthur Fiedler.

A piece that brought a visiting conductor to the platform was "Kutamba," an African Dance Rhapsody, by Clarence Cameron White; and Mr. White himself took the orchestra in charge for the moment.

The chief part of the attendance was contributed by the Negro community, supporting an enterprise known as Portrayals of the Finer Arts. The Portrayals are a part of Negro History week, falling in February. They are booked in 1945 to be given at Symphony Hall.

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A Negro composer of today represented on the program was Still, with the Scherzo from his "Afro-American" Symphony. Still belongs to the New York group of the awakening that followed World War I. He began by being what in the decade of the '20's was known as ultra-modern. He was a product, in part, of the studio of Edgar Varèse. As he moved from one exploit in composing to another, he became rather remote and classically inclined. He took considerable hold with the progressive element of the public, and he seems to have pretty well held his grip.

A representative of the Negro of yesterday, Coleridge-Taylor, figured on the program with an Air for Soprano and Orchestra, "Thou Art Risen, My Beloved," the solosit being Marian McCree. Coleridge-Taylor a generation back enjoyed high concert favor. A certain quaint melodiousness, particularly in his vocal music, possessed a charm of novelty at first. The sound is as pleasing as ever, but the mood seems hardly as exalted as of yore. Coleridge-Taylor makes demands on a voice, and the singer of Monday night met them commandingly.

A piece that may be supposed to be an idealization of the Negro folk-music style, Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," for Piano and Orchestra, came in for presentation, with Leo Litwin as soloist. High claims have been made for this work as something of symphony-concert rank.

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It is casting no aspersions on the composer of the entrancing choral episodes of "Porgy and Bess" to describe the "Rhapsody in Blue" as just as far from a piano concerto as anything could be. In the first place the piano part has little to recommend it but fantastic technical display, while the orchestral part has little to recommend it but bombastic sonority. The two elements, moreover, are about as unrelated as possible. As for the solo part, it requires for its negotiation only a person highly expert in playing the piano. A pianist in the complete artistic meaning of the word is hardly needed.

A Negro spiritual, "Nobody Knows," in orchestral arrangement, by Jacchia, and "Deep River," by Burleigh, also orchestrally arranged, fitted in appropriately, and yet might have made all the difference could they but have been sung chorus-wise.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Overture to "Zampa" ..... Hérold
"Carmen" Fantasia ..... Bizet
Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" ..... Handel
"Artist's Life" Waltzes ..... Strauss
Bolero ..... Ravel
(A) Gershwin Medley, Arr. ..... Saltman
(B) "Tea for Two" Youmans-Saltman
Piano solo: Phil Saltman
"Oklahoma" Selection .. Rodgers-Bodge
Holiday for Strings ..... Rose
Salute to Our Fighting Forces Arr. ..... Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English, XGOY 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GVX, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 a. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record": Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Episodes, YV5RN 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz, HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Popular Music; Marimba, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"Cross Section." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.68 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

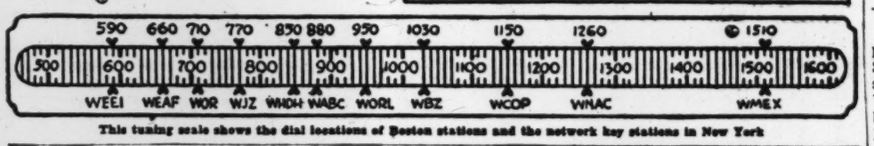
Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs,	'Woman of America': sk	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program .....
3:15 Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Harry Sukman, pianist.	News service .....
3:30 News; Snapshots..	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Nashville Varieties" ..	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45 Army Information.	Drama: Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness': sk	Across the Footlights ..	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Eddy Duchin's Or
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	J. Neblett: Open House	Bea Wain, songs .....
4:30 Studio program ...	Jewish Philanthropies..	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, ballad'r
4:45 "Help Wanted" ...	Musical Poll of Hits ..	"Widder Brown"	Maritime Service	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden.
5:15 E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"..	"Chick Carter": sketch	Journey to Ireland ....
5:30 'Notes for Victory'	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill: sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland ....
5:45 Fifth War Loan	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell" ..	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00 "Page One": News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance .....
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendezvous; Sngs	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go': com-	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Sinatra, songs ..
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade.	edy; Milton Berle, mc,	Robere St. John, news .	Political talk	News service .....
7:30 American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours".	Victor Herbert's Music
7:45 Hour; songs; or.	Symphonic Gems	Boys": variety; guest	Political talk	Red River Valley Trio
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news ..	News service .....
8:15 'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch....
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	'A Date With Judy': sk.	'Pick Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch. ...
8:45 comedy; Or.; News	Ransom Sherman, gst.	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Small; Vincent Lopes ..	Tax program .....
9:00 Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Music Hour" .....
9:15 Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour" .....
9:30 Raymond Massey,	Jan Garber's Orch.	Words at War: drama;	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	"Music Hour" .....
9:45 dramatic sketch...	Dance orch.; drama	"Wind for Fredom"	Wallenstein, cond.	"Music Hour" .....
10:00 Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	News service; Talk ....
10:15 Convention;	Convention: Herbert	Convention: Herbert	Convention: Herbert	"This Is France" ....
10:30 Herbert Hoover;	Hoover; Rep. Clare	Hoover; Rep. Clare	Hoover; Rep. Clare	Dick Stabile's Orch....
10:45 Rep. C. B. Luce .	Boothe Luce	Boothe Luce	Boothe Luce	Bobby Byrne's Orch. ...
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy ..	News service	Tony Martin, songs ....
11:15 "Unrationed Jam" ..	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Music Morgan's Orch. ..	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:30 "Romance": drama	Fishermen's program ..	"Music You Want"	Dean Hudson's Orch....	Day's End; music .....
11:45 "Romance": drama	Recording; News	"Music You Want"	Dean Hudson's Orch....	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ...	News; "Dress Parade".	Organ; Weather; Organ	.....
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	.....
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock...	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Nan Howard Inter.	The Breakfast Club ...	Home Forum; talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean..	The Breakfast Club ...	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean..	The Breakfast Club ...	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club ...	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
10:00 "Valiant Lady" ...	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love" ..
10:15 "Light of World"..	Music; Laraine O'Day..	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Musical Timetable ....
10:30 "Open Door": sk..	Fishermen's program ..	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Fashions in Melody	"Tune Factory"; Song...	Mason .....
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch..	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody"; with
11:30 "Bright Horizons".	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Mutual Covers C'vent'n	John Kilpy, organist..
11:45 "Aunt Jenny": sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sk....	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service .....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	Republican National	Boake Carter, news ..	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:15 "Big Sister": sk...	Bond Wagon Quiz	Convention; speakers..	News service	Polka Time; News ....
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Homemakers...	Republican National	Hollywood news; Music	Drama and Music ....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home: News...	Convention; speakers..	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music ....
1:00 Republican Nat'l	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 Convention; spkrs	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Words and Music .....
1:30 Republican Nat'l	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	Religious program ....
1:45 Convention; spkrs	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Religious program ....
2:00 Portia Faces Life..	Walter Kiernan, news..	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup .....
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports.
2:30 Serial drama	Fishermen's program ..	Dramatic sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program .....
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk..	Treasury Salute	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs,	'Woman of America': sk	Telegraphic reports; St.	Sports program .....
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Louis Browns - N. Y.	News program .....
3:30 News; Snapshots..	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Yankees baseball	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45 Victory Garden	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness" ..	Telegraphic reports; St.	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Louis Browns - N. Y.	News; Dunham's Or....
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Yankees baseball	Barry Wood, songs ....
4:30 Life to the Front..	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Detective mystery dr'ma	Henry Mustte's Orch..
4:45 "Help Wanted" ...	Musical Poll of Hits ...	Young Widder Brown..	Detective mystery dr'ma	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates.. "Easy Rhythm"	"When a Girl Marries" "We Love and Learn"..	Musical Roundup ..... "Chick Carter": sketch	News; Victory Garden. "Journey to Ireland"..
5:15 Alfred M. Landon	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45 Political talk	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00 Comment; News ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	"Treasury Salute"	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music .....
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Parade; Music; Talk ..	Sports of the Day ....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Gaslight Harmonies	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade; talk..	Robert St. John, news.	Terry's Tunes	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time .....
7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments..	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Dance Time .....
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch. ..
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Local War Bond Show
8:45 Hersholt; News ..	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Local War Bond Show
9:00 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	mann: Symphony No. 1
9:30 Political talk	Henry King's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Laddy; drama;	Classical Album: Schu-
9:45 Network program ..	Dance Orch.; Drama....	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Scrambled Eggs"	mann: Symphony No. 1
10:00 Republican Nat'l	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	Newscast .....
10:15 Convention; spkrs	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Vocal trio .....
10:30 Republican Nat'l	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
10:45 Convention; spkrs	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Convention; speakers..	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather ...	Newscast	Republican National	News service	Dinah Shore, songs ....
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"..	Frankie Masters' Orch..	Convention; speakers..	Eddy Stone's Orch.....	Al Donahue's Orch. ...
11:30 Eileen Farrell;	Fishermen's program ..	Republican National	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Margaret Hershow	Dance orchestra; News	Convention; speakers..	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Special matinee July 4th.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Anna Christie," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Claire Luce. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Le Feu de Paille," Luciens Baroux, Orane Demazis. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:35, 9:30.

Fenway—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 5:50, 9:10. "Attack." 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 11:35 a. m., 3:54. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 9:45 a. m., 1:15. "Gildersleeve's Ghost." 5:36, 8:36. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1, 4:35, 8. **Majestic**—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Cowboy and the Senorita," Roy Rogers. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven. Jimmy Durante. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:55, 9:40

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 8, "Attack." 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Marcy McGuire. 10:37 a. m., 3:05, 7:00, 10:17. Stage show, 12:35, 3:30, 6:44, 9:13.

Scollay—"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

State—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time—Underground Report," "Viva Mexico." "Raid Report." "Nympha of the Lake," "Coney Island," "Yokes on Me."

Telepix—"March of Time—Underground Report," "Maskinac Island," "Quail Shooting." "Mississippi Showboat." "Animal Talent." "Nymphs of the Southland." Disney cartoon. Latest news of the World. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight

Uptown—"Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50.

Washington Street Olympic—"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4:00, 6:55, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs. 9:00, 11:55 a. m., 2:42, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bee Here Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell. 3, 8:45. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "The Navy Way."

Regent: "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett. 3, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:00.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Saludas Amigos." "March of Time—Underground Report."

Coolidge Corner: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Frances Lederer. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn.

Cleveland Circle: "Four Feathers," J. Clements. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas M. Christians. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Detective Kitty O'Day," J. Parker. 1:45, 7.

Harvard: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen Mary B. Hughes. 2, 8.

University: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 4:45, 8:00.

EVERETT—Capitol: "In Our Time." Ida Lupino. 3:17, 8:52. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7:43.

Park: "Buffalo Bill," Joe McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Uncensored," Eric Portman.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Broadway Rhythm," Tommy Dorsey, Ginny Simms. "Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Sullivans," Thomas Mitchell. 3, 8:45. "March of Time—South American Front." 2:30, 6:15.

LYNN—Drive-In-Theater: "Pana Ma Hatie," Ann Sothern. "Main Street Girl."

MALDEN—Granada: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, Robert Walker. 3:10, 6:10, 9:31. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:39, 4:40, 7:50.

Mystic: "Tunisian Victory." 2:10, 8:27. "Tampico." Lynn Bari. 3:35, 9:45.

Strand: "The Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne. 3:05, 7, 9:55. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 1:15, 4:25.

Maplewood: "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean, Fay Holm. 1:55, 7:05. "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 3:20, 8:55.

Orpheum: "Best Foot Forward," Jeanette Ball, W. Gaxton. "Paleo Colora, William Boyd.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker.

Fellsway: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen. 2, 8.

Strand: "Tampico," Lynn Bari. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen.

Strand: "Million Dollar Kid," Leo Gorcey and the East Side Kids. "Dudes are Pretty People."

Capitol and Rad Square: "Made for Each Other," James Stewart, Carole Lombard. "A Star Is Born," Frederic March, Janet Gaynor.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camose: "Women of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. "Her Second Man" Ann Miller. 2:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 3:07, 7:33. "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 3:39, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Klondike Kate," Anne Savage.

Coolidge: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Thunder in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Never a Dull Moment," Rita Hayworth, Preston Langford.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Sing Your Worries Away," Don

Cherbourg Falls to U. S. Army–Soviets Sweep Toward Minsk

Continued from Page 1

of liberation," said Allied communiqué No. 43 at 11 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. Carl Wilhelm von Scheiben, commander of the Cherbourg garrison, and Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, sea defense commander of Normandy, were made prisoner.

Thus after five days of heavy fighting, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces had won for the Allies France's third-most-important port.

Although the last resistance in the battered port ended the night of June 26-27 several pockets of Germans still were holding out in the peninsula itself.

One of these held Maupertus Airfield five miles east of the port, while the main remaining German force was bottled up in Cap de la Hague, at the northwest tip of the peninsula, where General Bradley's men can deal with them at will.

Meanwhile British troops under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had another offensive in full swing on the eastern end of the beachhead. They drove a wedge several miles deep into Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defenses, occupying four towns.

This drive threatened the main German fortress of Caen from the rear.

British Drive Engulfs 4 Towns

General Montgomery's drive engulfed Cheux, Fontenay, La Gaulle, and St. Manvieu, all from two to four miles south and southeast of Tilly-sur-Seulles.

British troops and armor fanned out in an attack on a front several miles wide and at the closest point less than a mile from the Villers-Bocage main highway to Caen. At the nearest point, the British were six miles from Caen.

There were indications that General Montgomery already had begun the third phase of the campaign, which is that of engaging the full strength of the German Army and defeating its strategic reserves.

The second phase, to which the communiqué referred, was the securing of the beachhead, defeating German tactical reserves, and obtaining a suitable harbor for larger operations.

The British were advancing under heavy cloud cover which robbed them of the benefits of Allied air superiority and in the face of stubborn resistance.

The attack was typical of General Montgomery's famous assaults. Artillery was packed along the front, eight yards from wheel to wheel, and the thunderous barrage was the greatest laid down on a single sector since the original landings.

Added to the land artillery was the terrific explosions of naval shells hurled more than 10 miles inland from Allied warships standing offshore.

All of the Caen area is within range of these ships and General Montgomery was expected to make good use of this floating artillery.

One of the richest prizes in Europe, Cherbourg's outer harbor, alone covers 1,250 acres of water and will hold more than 100 of the largest merchant ships. This trans-Atlantic terminus provides a safe anchorage even in the roughest weather.

It was said at Supreme Headquarters that the Germans have been unable to damage its great breakwaters effectively, although they have done extensive damage to the docks.

It is impossible to block either the outer or inner harbors with sunken ships, as they are too wide and deep.

Few Rockets Found Radio-Controlled

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 27

Information reaching this Capital indicated that some, presumably a small percentage, of the German rocket bombs sent against England are radio-controlled, although the greater number are directed by gyro-compasses.

The type of control varies, as does the size of the bombs, their weight and speed.

Military quarters here were watching with interest the efforts to counter the robot bomb barrage and to see whether the Nazis would attempt to expand their present "nuisance" use into direct action against military targets.

Salvage Convoy Ready to Sail

Waiting in the English Channel for the port to fall was an enormous Allied salvage convoy with every type of equipment ready to rush in and repair the dock facilities and remove any sunken ships.

One of the United States' greatest salvage experts, who cleared the harbors at Casablanca, Oran, Tunis, and helped at Naples, was waiting with the convoy.

Cherbourg, the French counter-port of Southampton, 83 miles across the Channel, handled more than 14,000,000 tons of shipping a year in peacetime and discharged 224,000 tons of cargo, but this total under war conditions can be increased many times.

Thousands of German prisoners are streaming into American prison cages and a huge amount of enemy equipment has fallen into doughboy hands.

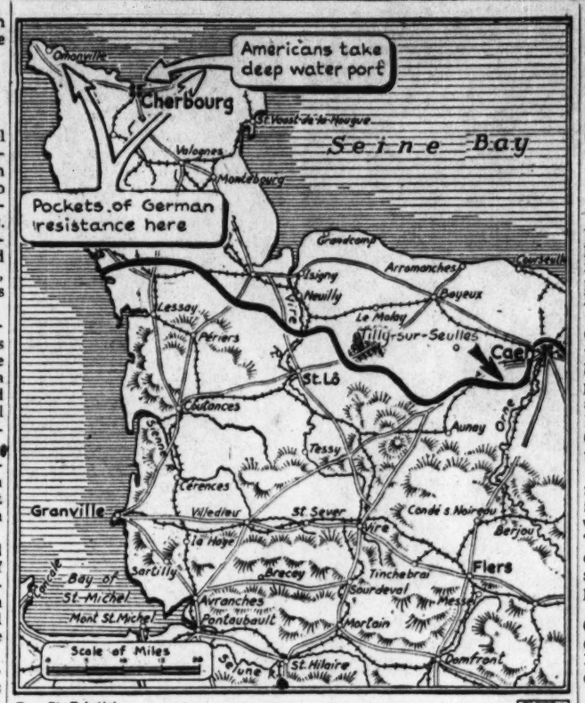
General von Schlieben and Admiral Hennecke came out of an underground fortress and surrendered themselves and 800 men to the American major general who directed the brilliant drive seizing the port.

The Nazi commanders surrendered after United States guns had pounded the fortress in which they were directing the defense of the city.

First a lieutenant emerged from a tunnel 30 feet underground, goose-stepping and carrying a white flag. He carried a message that his commanding officer wished to give himself up.

A few minutes later General von Schlieben and Admiral Hennecke came out of the tunnel.

General von Schlieben, asked why he did not tell Cherbourg's defenders to surrender because they could not halt the American advance and their fight was hopeless, said he had learned in Russia the value of resistance by small groups. He declared he would not ask his men to surrender.



By a Staff Artist

Montgomery Opens Attack

With Cherbourg's Cotentin Peninsula almost entirely in Allied hands, General Montgomery has opened a fresh attack with British troops in the direction of Caen, as shown by arrow.

Russia:

Nazi Wall Totters On 100-Mile Front

Under one of the most terrific air assaults of the war, Germany's White Russian forward wall formed by the Orsha, Mogilev, and Bobruisk bulge appeared to be collapsing today, with the entire salient of more than 100 miles in immediate danger.

Red air fleets from four fronts were ceaselessly attacking enemy reserves, tank formations, and forward positions and hitting at bridges and communications behind the enemy's tottering lines.

On the ground, four powerful Red armies advancing along a 250-mile front began converging on the Minsk gateway to Warsaw and Hitler's Reich.

The Germans were fighting strenuously to hold the great bulge, but it appeared a hopeless task.

Red Army units already were in the outskirts and outlying sectors of both Orsha and Mogilev, battering at a deep system of trenches and concrete fortifications.

A CBS radiocast from Moscow said that Orsha, next most important city south of fallen Vitebsk, already was surrounded, with all means of escape cut off to the Germans.

The great air role is being directed by Colonel General Vershinin, whose planes figured prominently in the capture of Sevastopol; Col. Gen. Timofey Kruikin, brilliant young commander; Col. Gen. Sergei I. Rudenko, and Lieut. Gen. N. P. Papivin.

Stormovik planes were blasting the enemy's armored divisions incessantly, shooting up trenches and blockhouses in continuous sweeps over Orsha and Mogilev.

Constituting the northern arm of the great converging ground forces was Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic front, which with Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian front, after taking Vitebsk, pushed rapidly at the heels of the beaten Germans through the lakes, swamps, and forests of sparsely populated northern White Russia. General Cherniakhovsky was promoted from Colonel General to General, becoming the youngest general in the Soviet Union.

The threat from the immediate east was Gen. G. F. Zakharov's second White Russian front, currently closing in on Mogilev, and Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's First front driving through the valley lands of the Drut and Berezina Rivers upon Bobruisk, one third of the way between liberated Zhlobin and Minsk.

There was much damage in Vitebsk, but it was not destroyed. The ancient Cathedral of St Nicholas was reported destroyed by the Germans. Long lines of prisoners, apparently crack troops, well armed and well dressed, poured eastward.

The offensive against the Finns was maintained without letup, with more than a fourth of the Murmansk-Leningrad railway liberated. Soviet shipping was reported already under way on the Svir River. A great amount of Finnish equipment is being seized, particularly horses, carts and trucks.

Bradley 'Returns' Cherbourg to France

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 27

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commander of the American Ground Forces in France, issued the following statement on the fall of Cherbourg:

"Our troops now occupy the city of Cherbourg. It is a pleasure to be able to say to the people of France, 'Here is your first large city to be returned to you.'

"Our troops who carried out the attack on Cherbourg have done a magnificent job, but the numbers of the divisions participating cannot be released at this time.

"However, I desire to announce that the 7th Corps carried out the operations on the peninsula. This corps is commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph L. Collins. The oak-leaf clusters to the Distinguished Service Medal is being awarded to General Collins for planning the assault on the western beach and capturing Cherbourg. And also to Maj. Gen. L. T. Gerow, commanding the 5th Corps, which executed the attack on the eastern beach and advanced to the vicinity of Caumont and St. Lô."

24 in giant air battles over the Vienna area, when the enemy sent the largest fighter force encountered in recent weeks into the skies against up to 750 American Fortresses, Liberators and their escort.

The Allies lost a total of 44 planes, including 36 heavy bombers.

RAF Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons poured two-ton black busters on the Aquila oil refinery at Trieste, causing fires and explosions which left much of the plant in ruins, on the night of June 26-27.

Far East Air Unit:

New Force Formed As Enemy Retreats

Formation of an Allied Far Eastern Air Force has been announced, coupled with indications that the main Japanese aerial strength has been withdrawn from the New Guinea-Solomons theater.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the new air organization will be headed by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific since 1942. The Far Eastern force combines the Army 5th Air Force, which has operated in Australia and New Guinea, and the Army 13th Air Force, main striking power in the Solomons, Rabaul, and Kavieng campaigns.

This is the first Allied organization to bear the title "Far Eastern" since surrender of the Philippines. Defenders of that archipelago, under General MacArthur, were called "United States Forces in the Far East."

A spokesman for General MacArthur said indications are strong the Japanese are pulling their air force in this theater back to safer areas, probably the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines.

Lack of enemy aerial opposition to current raids in this region has been noticeable. The spokesman said recently there has been virtually no air opposition in the entire New Guinea area. This contrasts sharply with the previous Japanese practice of reinforcing airfields after American strikes.

The title of the new air arm indicated it would be used for sustained attacks against new targets in the East Indies and the Philippines.

Under the new setup, Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead will command the 5th Air Force. He has been in charge of the 5th's bomber command since 1942. Maj. Gen. St. Clair Street of Washington will head the 13th. He formerly commanded the Army 2d Air Force in the United States.

Widespread bomber strikes continued on June 25, Headquarters announced. Eighty tons of explosives hit airdromes on Noemfoor, 30 miles west of American-invaded Biak Island. Truk and Palau in the Carolines also were attacked.

Saipan Island:

Americans Storm Marianas Capital

American soldiers and Marines, who already have captured Saipan's main airdrome, are fighting for its largest town—Garapan, peacetime Capital of the Japanese Marianas.

While American artillery rocked Garapan for several hours with the heaviest barrage yet laid down by Saipan shore guns, American planes attacked Japanese troops all the way from the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific to New Guinea and the Solomons across the Equator.

Aside from a carrier-task-force raid upon Guam and Rota Islands in the Marianas June 23, there were no reports of fleet activity. The Japanese fleet which ventured out toward Guam last week presumably has retired to the Philippines for repairs.

In the strike at two air strips on Guam, seven enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and 10 to 12 damaged. Two aircraft were destroyed on the ground at Rota.

Liberators of the Army 11th Air Force and Navy Venturas bombed Paramushiro and Shimushu Islands in the Kuriles before dawn June 24. Navy Hellcat fighters and Marine dive bombers and Corsair fighters raided Japanese-held islands in the Marshalls. Army Liberators from New Guinea bombed Truk in the Carolines.

In Saipan's center, east of Garapan, Marines reached the top of 1,554-foot Mt. Tapotchau and routed the enemy from caves and cliffs. From the summit, American observers were able to direct artillery fire and bombing at every point on the north end of the island, nine-mile-long sector to which an estimated 20,000 Japanese troops have retreated.

Saipan's principal anchorage, Magicienne Bay, passed completely into American hands with the capture of Kagman Peninsula on its northern shores. American shipping now lies boldly in this bay, close to shore.

India-Burma:

Mogaung Captured By Allied Troops

British and Chinese troops have occupied the Japanese stronghold of Mogaung in Northern Burma after a three-day battle, an Allied communiqué announced.

The final assault, in which the Allied forces drove into the town from three sides on June 27, was preceded by a heavy aerial bombardment, the bulletin said.

The fall of Mogaung promised to intensify pressure on Japanese forces battling to retain Myitkyina, 40 miles to the east and last important base in northern Burma remaining in enemy hands. Myitkyina already has been partly invested by Allied troops.

Mogaung was taken after a prolonged air attack against the last Japanese holding in the town. Capture of the town virtually chopped up the Japanese 18th (Singapore) Division. The remnants fled southward. The enemy's losses in men and materials were heavy.

Brigadier Michael Calvery and Chinese Col. Li Hong commanded the final phase of the attack on Mogaung.

U. S. S. Fechteler:

DE Vessel Lost In Mediterranean

The American destroyer escort Fechteler was lost in combat in the Mediterranean last month, the Navy announced.

The Fechteler, a 1,300-ton ship of the type designed especially for convoy protection against submarines, is the second vessel of that class to be lost. The Leopold was sunk last March in the North Atlantic.

Destroyer escorts normally carry a crew of about 150.

Loss of the Fechteler brought the total of all ships lost by the United States Navy in this war to 161, or which 122 were sunk, 30 are overdue and presumed lost, and the remainder were destroyed to prevent enemy capture.

China:

Japanese Held Around Hengyang

Chinese troops have held their ground in heavy fighting around Hengyang, and American planes have been thrown into the battle around that vital rail junction and elsewhere in Hunan Province, it was announced.

Little change in position was reported around Hengyang, where the invader last was placed about four miles east and six miles northeast of the city.

The Chinese High Command confirmed the fall of Hengshan June 24. This was the last major barrier before Hengyang. Loss of Hengyang would open the way for a drive of less than 200 miles along the railway into the maritime Province of Kwangtung and the Canton area.

The bulletin also admitted the fall of Yuhsien, 45 miles northeast of the beleaguered city.

The Japanese, using a large number of troops throughout Hunan Province, were attacking over a wide area. The enemy continued to broaden the front 60 miles to the north of Hengyang, striking westward from captured Siangsiang toward Tanshih, about 12 miles away.

The Chinese said this column was driven back. This front now extends more than 85 miles.

Shelling of Cherbourg Forts As Seen on Cruiser's Bridge

Continued from Page 1

stroying obstacles in the path of the Army's advance."

The squadron that included the American battleships Texas, Nevada, and Arkansas, American cruisers Tuscaloosa and Quincy, and the British cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise, appeared suddenly through the noon haze on a calm, bright sea and let go with all it had, receiving a heavy shore reply that gradually weakened as the hours passed until only two German batteries were firing when the squadron withdrew.

"We would have silenced all the German batteries," Admiral Deyo explained, "except for the peculiar nature of the task. Originally it was planned to give a protracted, long-range bombardment against the heavily fortified and casemented shore emplacements. The danger, however, arose of hitting American troops close behind the seaport, so we had to curtail this part of the engagement and proceed to the second part which called for closer fire."

Admiral Deyo explained the bombardment originally designed for 90 minutes was extended to three hours at the request of the American army officials on the other side of the beleaguered port, and that Gen. Joseph L. Collins had personally asked for the extension of the welcome assistance.

The Admiral then explained such an action would have been considered "suicide" before the development of modern ordnance and fire-spotting methods.

A mixed squadron went close in. Among the shore batteries were the equivalent of 11-inch guns, out-ranging most of the guns bombarding the fleet.

Though not willing to say so himself, the heroic naval support was regarded by his comrades in arms on shore as a remarkable feat, both in the accurate gunnery required on a small target to avoid hitting our own troops and in a rapid nonstop maneuver of ships offshore, constantly stopping, speeding, or swerving, to avoid major hits of accurate German fire. As it was, only minor hits were sustained.

Third Phase of Allied Invasion Opens With Fall of Cherbourg

Continued from Page 1

enormous forces needed for an all-out armored drive toward Paris or elsewhere.

In the first place, though the city of Cherbourg now is entirely in Allied hands and fighting there has ceased after a final day of fierce combats in the northwestern section, important enemy elements remain to be mopped up.

Fight at Cap de la Hague

One of these is northwest of Cherbourg in the Cap de la Hague area, where the Germans early this morning still were resisting in considerable strength.

East of the city, remnants of another German force are fighting hard to hold an airfield at Mauperpuis, about 5½ miles from Cherbourg. Both these enemy islands of resistance—especially the airfield—must be reduced before the port can be utilized safely.

Furthermore, port facilities have been badly damaged by bombardment from sea and air as well as by enemy destruction. Air reconnaissance shows the main quays have been broken up. The Allies, however, already have had considerable experience in putting ports back into running order in North Africa and in Italy—and experience shows that this doesn't need to take very long.

Mine-Clearance Job

The first step will be to sweep the harbor free of mines. As soon as this has been done, it will be possible to begin at once using numerous good beaches inside the sheltered waters of Cherbourg Harbor. Even before the quays and docks themselves have been rendered usable.

This latter process is progressive, and it is to be hoped that the Allies will be able to begin almost at once to make some use of the port of Cherbourg for building up strength in the beachhead, and that daily thereafter this use will grow, till the influx of men, tanks, heavy artillery, and other essentials becomes a tremendous flood.

It is then that the third phase in the campaign for liberation of western Europe will get rolling in earnest. For the first three weeks of invasion assault have shown that only armor, more armor, and still more armor will enable the Allied force to overcome the German armored forces which form the backbone of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defenses.

Contrast Striking

This is plainly proved by the contrast between the relatively quick campaign by which the Americans captured Cherbourg and the relatively static position around Caen. So far as is known at Supreme Headquarters, the Germans had little or no armored strength—certainly no armored divisions as such—in or around the Cherbourg peninsula.

For one thing, this terrain was less suitable for tank warfare than the more open country at eastern end of the beachhead. Here Marshal Rommel had concentrated at least four armored divisions, and although the British and Canadians performed prodigies of both defensive and offensive fighting with what may be presumed to be inferior armored strength, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's advance in this sector should now undoubtedly be speeded by the presence of overwhelming armored strength as it is possible to land quickly only at a major port.

This port—Cherbourg—now is in Allied hands. The hard struggle against adverse weather which his hampered unloading on the beaches now is at an end, and the third phase of the invasion, in which the Allies can confront Marshal Rommel with heavy armored strength at least equal to his own, now is getting under way.

4 Fliers Safe in Cherbourg

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Advance American patrols, penetrating into Cherbourg, discovered four United States airmen who had landed near the city on D-Day and had been hidden by French Patriots. The story was told by Colin Wills in a London radiocast recorded by CBS.

The names of the four men were not disclosed.

"When an American patrol fought its way into Cherbourg yesterday," Mr. Wills related, "A Frenchman suddenly ran out from a gate toward them. He shouted: 'Friend.' Aand then he said: 'I have four Americans here.' Four more figures approached. It was true. These four Americans had been in Cherbourg right through the attack by their countrymen."

The American airmen disclosed, Mr. Wills said, that they were in a plane which dropped parachutists south of the Cherbourg Peninsula on D-Day. On their return journey they were caught by heavy flak and were forced down near Cherbourg.

The men said they set fire to the plane and most of their equipment and hid in a ditch until the next morning when they accosted a French girl and told her they were Americans.

The girl, Mr. Wills related, immediately left for help, brought food and drink, and found a hiding place for the men in a haystack. After a few days members of the French Underground took the men to a home in the city.

There, the correspondent said, while American forces were plugging their way up the peninsula, the airmen remained hidden for 2½ weeks.

"The French people were wonderful," the men were quoted as saying. "They risked their lives to save ours."

Canadian Output Of War Vehicles Hits All-Time Peak

OTTAWA, June 27 (AP)—Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe announced last night that by the end of this month, Canada will have produced $2,000,000,000 worth of war vehicles in the greatest single production job in the Dominion's history, with output reaching 650,000 units.

Mr. Howe said the output includes 23,000 trucks which rolled off the assembly lines at a rate of more than 725 a month during the past four months, 6,000 armored vehicles such as scout and reconnaissance cars, armored cars, and snowmobiles, and 3,500 tanks and self-propelled gun mounts a month are being made.

In addition, Mr. Howe said, Canada is providing substantial quantities of railroad equipment for the United Nations under the mutual-aid agreement. Two thousand flatcars will be made for Russia, which already has received 40,000 tons of rails.

An order for 145 locomotives for India has been completed, and a second contract calls for the delivery of many more of the same type.

Movie in Jungle Equals 2-Hour Furlough Home

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 27 (AP)—To American soldiers in the jungles of the Southwest Pacific, a movie is the equivalent of a two-hour furlough home, says Lieut. Col. Joseph McMicking, of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff, in charge of recreation.

He told film colony executives at a luncheon meeting yesterday that overseas distribution of movies has expanded so that in April alone 32,706,193 men and women in military forces attended 93,153 performances.

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IN NEW YORK HOTEL MAYFLOWER

Cabinet Place Proposed For Home-Making

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27 — The American people have a stake in homemaking, as well as farming, industry, and labor, and it might be wise to give the domestic aspect of the national scene Cabinet recognition, in the opinion of Mrs. Dora S. Lewis, President of the American Home Economics Association.

This would take the form of a "Department of the American Home," Mrs. Lewis said, a goal which the Association hopes to attain in the postwar world, and one which may be considered nearer by virtue of the fact that Congress upped the appropriation for the Bureau of Home Economics some $288,000 this year.

The Association, she said, is considerably encouraged by the congressional recognition of the importance of home economics, coming at a time when fiscal reductions of domestic appropriations appear to be the order of the day, and hopes to get additional funds to support research work in this field.

Mrs. Lewis, who is also Chairman of New York University's Department of Home Economics, explained that for every $100 the nation now spends annually for research on farm production, it spends only $1 for research on home economics.

Army to Abandon WASP Training Soon

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Abandonment of the Women's Air Service Pilot training program has been announced by the Army, effective as soon as student fliers now in schools complete their courses.

The WASP now has 721 women pilots on active ferrying duty. Those now in training will boost the number to 1,019 by next September.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, said the rejection by the House last week of a measure to give WASP members the rating of commissioned officers in the Army prompted the decision to discontinue the program.

The WASP was organized June 28, 1943. Jacqueline Cochran, director of women pilots for the Army, is head of the WASP.

Service for Servicemen

Wide World

'Must' Stop for Motorists

Business firms in Statesville, N. C., have erected on all highways leading out of town shelters where servicemen can wait in comfort and (if necessary) out of the weather while waiting for a motorist to pick them up. North Carolina drivers have learned to stop regularly to see how far they can give the boys a ride along the way.

'Jane' and 'Judy' Pilot Women In Dewey Convention Drive

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, June 27—"Judy" and "Jane" are the "girls" at Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's convention headquarters slated for national limelight in the forthcoming Republican Presidential campaign.

"Jane" is capable, calm Jane H. Todd, Vice-Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, whose life in politics is considered by her friends to have just begun, though the Republican machine of Westchester County recently refused to accede to her wish to become Congresswoman at Washington.

Served in Assembly

Instead, she will probably head up the women's division in the Dewey campaign, and if he goes to the White House in January will undoubtedly have a high post awarded her in the Federal Government.

"Judy" is vivacious Jessica Weise, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., Republican national committeewoman and former President of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs. Nationwide friendships made in the latter post have enabled her to spread the Dewey gospel at the national convention.

Though she recalled today that she once argued against women's suffrage in a high-school debate, Jane Todd has voted in every election since 1918 when women first obtained the vote in New York and has served six terms in the New York State Assembly. Landmarks in her decade of service are the Women Jurors Act, the so-called "gin marriage" law, requiring a 72-hour wait, and the recently-enacted equal pay bill.

An unmarried woman without any career but politics, Miss Todd lives alone in a four-room house she had built on the site of her old family home overlooking the Hudson at Tarrytown, N. Y.

She likes to describe herself as "domestic," a term sometimes surprising to those who know she has never been married. When she was 17 her mother passed on, and for some years she was charged with the care of a younger brother and sister which undoubtedly contributes to the general inclination to describe her, after 10 years in the State legislature, as "motherly."

Mrs. Weise has a husband, but he has never been active in politics. She is the mother of three: "Charlie," an Army flier, is expected in from Alaska before the convention is over; Judy, registered for Skidmore College next year; and Joan, 15, whom her mother describes as "the joy of my life."

"Judy" Weise entered politics via her county after she "got tired of sitting in the living room and objecting." Today she can scarcely keep her mind off it. Witness her description of her Rochester home:

"It looks like an elephant; large, ungainly, and gray."

Keep Interest High

Along with Miss Mary Donlon, who won her place as vice-chairman of the Platform Committee because of her connection with Governor Dewey, "Jane and Judy," are keeping feminine interest in the Dewey candidacy at high pitch until Mrs. Dewey arrives here later in the week.

Mrs. John W. Bricker, wife of Ohio's favorite son, often compared to Grace Coolidge, held the limelight briefly during a congested "at home" in the Bricker quarters in the Stevens Hotel yesterday.

A trend toward young, wide-awake women on the National Committee was evident yesterday in the group entertained at luncheon by Miss Marion E. Martin, director of women's activities for the National Committee.

The uncompleted list of new material committeewomen follows: Mrs. Jessie Williamson, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. Robert F. Archibald, Jr., Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Julia Allen Keeney, Storrs, Conn.; Mrs. Ethel Parks, Starke, Fla.; Mrs. Cecil Hardin, Covington, Ind.; Mrs. Simeon Willis, wife of the Governor of Kentucky; Mrs. Francis J. O'Meara, Martinsburg, Mo.; Mrs. Reeve Schley, Far Hills, N. J.; Mrs. Jane Warnock, Eagle Butte, S. D.; Mrs. Blanche Hogue, N. D.; Mrs. Frances Ogden Stubblefield, Charleston, W. Va., and Mrs. Cooper Rhodes, Washington, D. C.

Willkie Attack on Foreign Policy Widens Split in G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—The gulf between Wendell L. Willkie, Republican standard bearer in 1940, when he received the biggest popular vote ever marked up by a Republican candidate and the largest ever given a defeated candidate in American political history, and the party's strategy makers in Chicago is appreciably widened today following his stinging criticism of the foreign-policy plank proposed by the machine in control of the 1944 national convention.

During the framing of the platform, Mr. Willkie has heard nothing from draft makers in Chicago. For the first time in American political history, the titular head of a major party has been ignored in national convention procedure—a fact which has caused strong resentment among Willkie supporters, making for a rift in the party that will give the Thomas E. Dewey high command major work to do if it aims to line up a united party back of the 1944 nominee.

The text of the statement by Mr. Willkie:

The Platform Committee presently proposes to submit to the Convention on Tuesday a foreign-relations plank which pledges in part as follows:

We shall seek to achieve such aims [aims to keep America secure, to keep the Axis powers impotent to renew tyranny and attack, and to attain peace and freedom based on justice and security] through organized international co-operation and not by joining a world state.

We favor responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective co-operative aims to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the principal United Nations to assure their ultimate objectives.

It [such organized co-operation] should promote a world opinion to influence the nations to right conduct, develop international law, and maintain an international tribunal to deal with adjustable disputes. . . .

"Pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, any treaty made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two thirds of the Senators present concur."

In 1920, the Republican Convention adopted a foreign-relations plank which provided as follows: "The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war." Thirty-one leading Republicans interpreting this language assured the American electorate that a Republican victory was the surest road to an effective world organization.

The Republicans won the election of 1920. A Republican President, claiming that he in no way repudiated the Party's platform, immediately after the election announced that the League of Nations was dead. A Republican President elected under the proposed platform of 1944 could, with equal integrity, announce that the United States would not enter any world organization in which the nations agreed jointly to use their "sovereign" power for the suppression of aggression.

And every effective world organization proposed could be rejected as a "world state" and all proposed joint forces for the suppression of aggression could be called armed forces and not "peace forces." And each proposed step taken by any world organization in which we might participate could be called a treaty and as such would be subject to ratification of two thirds of the United States senators.

The net result would be no international organization. No effective international force for the suppression of aggression. No peaceful world. Another world war fought in vain. And the youth of America once more betrayed.

It may well be maintained that the language of the resolution means otherwise. And so it might. And so might the language of the plank of 1920 have meant something different from the interpretation given it by the victorious candidate.

But we cannot afford in 1944 to be ambiguous.. The consequences as we may have seen can be too grave. There must be no playing with phoney phrases such as "world state" or use of gentle language such as "peace forces" or repeated emphasis on "sovereign nations" with nationalistic implications. There must be no self-defeating requirements about submitting each and every individual step in international co-operation to the advice and consent of two thirds of the United States senators.

We know from bitter experience that the United States cannot survive militarily, politically or economically in the modern world without close and continuing co-operation with other peace-loving nations. On the necessity for such co-operation we should speak in words forthright, clear and strong.

We should demand the immediate creation of a council of the United Nations as a first step toward the formation of a general international organization in order that all the peoples of the United Nations should have a voice in the decision which will shape the world in which they live. These decisions should not and must not be made by three or four great powers alone.

We should advocate the use of American sovereignty in co-operation with other powers to create a continuing international organization for the good of all, with the power to uphold its decisions by force if necessary. For our sovereignty is something to be used, not hoarded. Each nation should maintain land, sea, and air forces to be used collaboratively, in agreed situations and within agreed limits to prevent aggression.

International disputes which are clearly covered by international law should be submitted to courts and judges and those which are not should be settled by conciliation and compromise.

For such a procedure to work successfully, the members of the international organization must say plaintly, in advance, that if peaceful methods fail the aggressor state will encounter sufficient armed forces to insure his defeat.

In an international organization which was backed by the machinery needed to enforce its decisions the United States for the first time in history would be in a position to deal boldly and effectively with the problems which will confront it. In co-operation with our allies, we shall still be leaders by virtue of the strength and ingenuity of our people. To use this leadership, for our own enrichment and that of mankind, will not be to weaken the sovereign power of the American people; it will be to widen it and make it more real.

Vermont Housewife Finds Time to Clean Hotel Room

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP) — Chicago hotel maids have discovered that you can't stop a Vermont housewife. They explained to Mrs. Warren Austin, wife of the Senator, that they hadn't time to sweep her quarters. She demanded a carpet sweeper, said something like "scat" and did it herself.

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Co-operation Forms Keynote Of Proposed G.O.P. Platform

Continued from Page 1

establishing liberty at home. At the earliest possible time after the cessation of hostilities we will bring home all members of our armed forces who do not have unexpired enlistments and who do not volunteer for further overseas duty.

We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies: (1) for our own American security and welfare; (2) to make and keep the Axis powers impotent to renew tyranny and attack; (3) for the attainment of peace and freedom based on justice and security.

We shall seek to achieve such aims through organized international co-operation and not by joining a world state.

We favor responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective co-operative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives.

Just Peace Essential

We believe, however, that peace and security do not depend upon the sanction of force alone, but should prevail by virtue of reciprocal interests and spiritual values recognized in these security agreements. The treaties of peace should be just; the nations which are the victims of aggression should be restored to sovereignty and self-government; and the organized co-operation of the nations should concern itself with basic causes of world disorder. It should promote a world opinion to influence the nations to conduct, develop international law, and maintain an international tribunal to deal with justifiable disputes.

We shall seek, in our relations with other nations, conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability, not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world.

We shall keep the American people informed concerning all agreements with foreign nations. In all of these undertakings we favor the wildest consultation of the gallant men and women in our armed forces who have a special right to speak with authority in behalf of the security and liberty for which they fight. We shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; and pursuant to the Constitution of the United States any treaty or agreement to attain such aims made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nation will be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two thirds of the Senators present concur.

We shall at all times protect the essential interests and resources of the the United States.

Western Hemisphere relations: We shall develop Pan-American solidarity. The citizens of our neighboring nations in the Western Hemisphere are, like ourselves, Americans. Co-operation with them shall be achieved through mutual agreement and without interference in the internal affairs of any nation. Our policy should be a genuine good-neighbor policy commanding their respect, and not one based on the reckless squandering of American funds by overlapping agencies.

Postwar preparedness: We favor the maintenance of postwar military forces and establishments of ample strength for the successful defense and the safety of the United States, its possessions and outposts, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and for meeting any military commitments determined by congress.

Domestic policy: We shall devote ourselves to re-establishing liberty at home.

We shall adopt a program to put men to work in peace industry as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces. We shall take government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing, and all other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

The measures we propose shall avoid federalization of Government activities, to the end that our states, schools, and cities shall be free, shall avoid delegation of legislative and judicial power to administrative agencies, to the end that the people's representatives in Congress shall be independent and in full control of legislative policy; and shall avoid, subject to war necessities, detailed regulation of farmers, workers, businessmen, and consumers, to the end that the individual shall be free. The remedies we propose shall be based on intelligent co-operation between the Federal Government, the states and local government and the initiative of civic groups, not on the panacea of Federal cash.

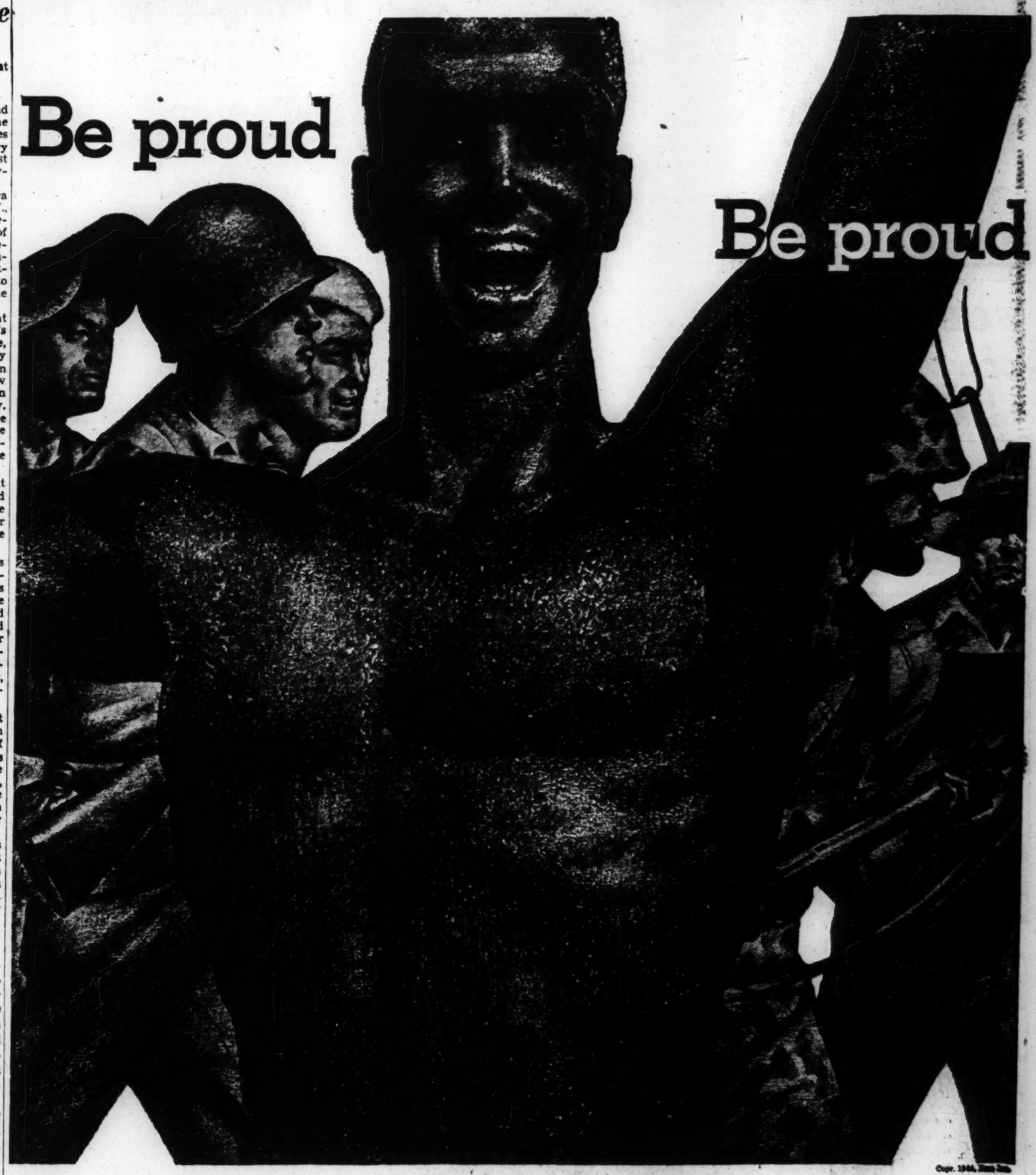
A. T. A. Women Pilots Kept From 'Fronts'

LONDON, June 27 (Reuter)—Women pilots of the Air Transport Auxiliary—Britain's ferry service—will not be allowed to deliver machines to the invasion fronts, it was learned officially here last night.

Any suggestion that women would fly planes to Normandy probably arose through a misunderstanding.

The women pilots in the A. T. A. number only about one in ten. And by far the great majority of them are qualified only to deliver trainers and other single-engine machines.

Be proud



Be proud

Copr. 1944, Esso Oil Co.

The world went mad...

Hate, hunger and misery darkened the sun.
Children walked the streets of Europe...
Sleeping on doorsteps, searching for crumbs.

Then out of the New World came a new hope...
To join the nations at war for right
Came a young giant called America...
Big as the prairies, big as the hills.
Free and angry and unafraid.

He rolled up his sleeves; he spit on his hands...
And then he out-produced the world
In the awful but needful weapons of war.
The wrath and the might of his people grew...
On land... at sea... in the boundless air.

Now he is marching on Europe...
Side by side with staunch allies,
Now he is at death grips
With the cruelest foe man ever faced.
Now he needs every ounce of his strength...

And because YOU are his strength
Now you can help as never before...
By doing YOUR part... by digging deep...
By buying more bonds than ever before!...

Buy bonds and be mighty, America...
Buy bonds and be proud!

ESSO CONTRIBUTED BY COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Allied Gains on Three Fronts Drain Germany's Air Power

Continued from Page 1

gible number of prisoners. Ours have been so little in Normandy and Italy that the Germans don't even mention prisoners in their propaganda. And our losses in killed and wounded are believed to be very much less than the enemy's. Even though attacking heavily fortified lines, we have had the kind of massive air and artillery support which has transformed the risks otherwise involved in the attack.

Allied Losses Light

If our total casualties of all kinds exceed the equivalent of five divisions in Normandy and Italy together it would be surprising.

The conclusion is inescapable that the German Army, for the first time in this war, is experiencing the fearful rate of attrition which accompanies defeat and retreat. As the Polish and French armies once melted away, German armies now are being worn down at a rate which is truly ominous for the German High Command. They have a large Army still, but it is an Army fully committed on all fronts. In order to retrieve a desperate situation in Italy, they had to summon help from Northwestern Europe where they had hoped to achieve their 1944 success.

Their whole position stands or falls on being able to turn back the invasion. Their strategy obviously contemplated defensive actions in Italy and Russia while they mustered every energy to the repulse of the invasion. To reduce the force allotted to that task is to spend their last chance for even a compromise peace.

They might have acquired reserves by selling space in Finland, Norway, and Greece—where space is no longer worth much to them from the military point of view. But to abandon that space would have been a psychological admission of failure. So far as is known authoritatively they have not dared to resort to this means of retrieving their shortage of military manpower.

The summer campaign of 1944 has opened with amazing promise for the Allied cause.

Captured Russians In Nazi Front Line

By Reuter

London, June 27

Details are available regarding composition of the "Turkoman" Division which the Germans, owing to a growing manpower shortage, have been compelled to use in Italy.

The Division is made up of Soviet soldiers, most of whom were captured during the Russian offensive in the Kharkov sector in June, 1942.

Few of them speak anything but their native dialects, although most seem to have a smattering of Russian, and a small percentage speak a few words of German. Prisoners said they had been offered a choice between serving in the German Army and starvation.

New Mexico Vote Pledge

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 27 (AP)—Delegates from New Mexico's State Democratic Convention were instructed today to cast their ten votes for a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

63 U. S. Japanese Get 3 Years in Draft Dodge

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 27 (AP)—U. S. District Judge T. Blake Kennedy June 26 sentenced 63 Japanese-Americans each to three years of confinement ofter finding them guilty of failure to report for draft preinduction examinations.

Judge Kennedy ordered them turned over to the U. S. Attorney General for confinement in any Federal institution he designates.

Co-defense counsel Clyde Watts told Judge Kennedy that the defendants expected to appeal.

New Zealand Puts Stress On War Supplies

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, June 27 (AP)—New Zealand, two years ago one of the most highly war mobilized nations on earth, is tapering off its armed forces and attempting thereby to boost its production of food and other war supplies.

Already a good many thousand troops of the 3d New Zealand Division—veterans of the Vella Lavella, Treasuries, and Green Island campaigns in the Northern Solomons—have been or are being released for essential industry.

With manpower admittedly overcommitted to the military, butter and cheese production has declined 10 per cent and a desired increase in military export of meat and wool has not been achieved.

Because New Zealand, like Australia, is close to battle zones, United Nations leaders in this part of the world acquiesced to conversion of New Zealand from a source of fighting men to a source of supplies.

At the peak, New Zealand, with a population of only 1,600,000, had 150,000 men under arms, with more than 100,000 of them overseas. Even after it winnows essential workers from its army it will maintain—for its size—one of the largest fighting forces in the war.

Currently New Zealand has two infantry divisions. One is in Italy. The other, in this area close to home, barring unexpected replacements, may be scaled down to a smaller force.

The change-over probably will not affect more highly specialized branches of the service, such as the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Several squadrons of KIWI fliers are still operating in the Northern Solomons, and New Zealand aviators are fighting in all parts of the world—Britain, Italy, India, and elsewhere in the Pacific.

He Routed Tojo's Fleet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance

U. S. Admiral 'Takes It Easy' And Japanese Fleet Runs

By William L. Worden

Representing the Combined American Press

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES FIFTH FLEET, June 19. Delayed. (AP)—Did you ever wonder how an admiral works?

Well, on this day when his planes and ships have shot down more Japanese planes than Nippon—or any other modern power—ever lost before in a single day's sea battle, consider Admiral Raymond Ames Spruance, once of Indianapolis.

Admiral Spruance began this day of battle by making his own coffee. This is a large war vessel with many cooks and with Marine orderlies to do anything the Admiral wants and officers who jump when four stars call. Nevertheless, Admiral Spruance made his own.

Then he read the morning news as provided by the ship's mimeographed newspaper. The Japanese were somewhere over the horizon and the first reports that their planes were in the air were beginning to come in, reaching the Admiral in a series of messages handed him by the orderlies. Nevertheless, he read the news slowly.

Deliberate and Calm

Presently he went on the bridge. He went up slowly, deliberately, and with the things he wanted with him—such as papers and pencils. Everyone else was on the bridge — by now antiaircraft flashes were dotting the horizon—wearing helmets. An orderly had the Admiral's four-starred blue helmet ready. But he never got around to putting it on. About noon things quieted. That is, Japanese planes in this area had been shot down or driven away and antiaircraft bursts were now confined to the horizon.

The admiral said, "I feel a little hungry." And with his staff he proceeded to have a leisurely lunch, pausing only long enough as he ate to initial dispatches with which he was interrupted about 20 times.

After lunch, the Admiral still had nothing much to do—this is an air battle now out of sight, although planes still are busy running up a 369-to-27 score against the enemy (in addition to planes lost in aerial battles the Japanese lost 18 planes to antiaircraft fire and 15 were destroyed on the ground the same day).

Once one enemy came within range of this ship's guns. The Admiral looked up momentarily, then went back to reading the detective story on which he had been working most of the afternoon. Now and then he looked up to order ships one way or another or to direct new aerial strategy, to put a finishing touch on something planned with the care of an expert days before.

In midafternoon, things were much quieter, our planes were beginning to return from the day-long battles, ships even slowed a little from the plunging speed maintained during the aerial attack. Then the Admiral appeared attired only in bathing shorts, proceeded to the sunny side of the foredeck, where he commenced a rapid promenade.

'Look Out for that Walk!'

Flag officers whispered a word of warning:

"Look out if he asks you to go for a little walk. That means about two hours." It did.

The Admiral himself said, "I try to do a little walking every day. I find I think better and sleep more easily if I do. It is surprising how few days you can't find time for it."

After two hours—by now the Japanese fleet was running away and its airplanes mostly shot down although the coming of dusk offered possibilities of further attack from Guam or Rota—the Admiral, again fully clothed, walked across the ship to stare out of the starboard door of the captain's cabin.

He said one thing. He said, "This is a very interesting business." Then he went to dinner.

In the Navy they say Admiral Spruance is one of the top tactical commanders. Some call him imperturbable. And over Japan way—where tonight they're looking for 369 airplanes which won't ever come back—they are welcome to their own opinion.

Volcano Rises 1,000 Feet

Paracutin, a new volcano 200 miles west of Mexico City, rose from a cornfield to a height of 1,000 feet and is the first whose entire life has been recorded scientifically.

Young France Has Robin-Hood Color

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 27 (AP)—French Partisan sabotage has forced German rail traffic between Paris and the Swiss frontier to be diverted through Brussels, Belgium, a French National Committee communiqué announced today, adding that the Germans' communications behind the Normandy front were disrupted completely.

Severe fighting continues between French and German forces in the Alpine regions, it said, putting enemy losses there at 300.

By Kathleen Cannell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During my last two years in Nazi-occupied Paris, I was in close touch with one of the sections of the resistance movement in the headlines, today. For obvious reasons, I cannot disclose the sources of my information. Suffice it to say, that they were first-hand and irreproachable.

This particular region has been under martial law for about a year. Like all of what the Germans call these "neuralgic points," no civilian was allowed to get on or off a train there, except a "native son" and even he had to have a special identification-paper from the mayor of his town, countersigned by the German Kommandant of the place.

Many pitched battles with the Nazi troops had been fought in this section even before my departure from France at the end of last February. These troops were not German at all, but renegade Russians — Georgians and Cossacks — in the familiar green Nazi uniforms.

They made no pretense of behaving with the traditional "correction" the German occupants observed in Paris. No woman dared go out alone. No man was safe from brutal search or unwarranted arrest. The curfew was at 10 p. m., but few of the inhabitants left their homes after dark, except those who had patriotic rendezvous with the "Under-Water Chiefs, who would in that case ensure their protection by shadowy bodyguards, as cunning in hiding their traces as Indian scouts.

The resistance movement units were trained by crack officers of the late French Army. They were armed to the teeth. Some arms had been diverted from the French retreat in 1940 and concealed; others had been captured from the Germans or the Vichy Militia; still others had been dropped from Allied planes. Most of the equipment was sufficiently modern; they even had some tanks.

Sang as They Marched

The organization of these Partisans was little short of marvelous. Living for years in the forests, perpetually on the run, they were nevertheless smartly turned out, usually in uniforms not their own, which they procured sometimes in audaciously diverting manners.

For instance, a Youth Camp in the neighborhood, just fitted out in brand new clothes and equipment, was surrounded by the "Refractories"—as the patriots are locally named—armed with baby machineguns, divested of their uniforms and left, "naked as worms," (said my informant) in the middle of a gusty plain.

A few days later a regiment of tough Militiamen, sent from Vichy by Joseph Darnand to "clean up" the locality, saw advancing toward them a group of Youth Workers. These marched in immaculate formation, stepping out strongly, belts, boots and faces shining. They sang as they marched. Complacently, the Militiamen awaited them. "How fine is our young France of the New Order," they remarked to each other.

Bemused in admiration they allowed themselves to be surrounded. Suddenly they found themselves staring at a thicket of machineguns and revolvers. They, too, were stripped of their dashing new dark-blue uniforms and abandoned naked on the highway.

The "Bush Patriots" controlled clandestine printing-presses and radios. Posters signed with a skull or some other dissident emblem mysteriously appeared overnight on walls of Mairies, County Council Buildings, police stations and Churches, along side of official Vichy and German Feld-Kommandantur Decrees. They ordered price limitations, censured "black market" operations, gave instructions for conduct under various emergencies and warned the population of coming requisitions, police raids, arrests, and deportations.

A Robin-Hood Touch

In the case of mass requisitions of livestock or food supplies, the Partisans waited until the inhabitants had received the German slips entitling them to the fixed indemnity and then they commandeered the cattle, butter, eggs or whatever.

Many stories of the maquis (wooded regions) have the Robin-Hood touch, though with more tragic undertones. Two elderly sisters retired to the region after the evacuation of their Riviera Hotel, where they were suspected of having collaborated too heartily with the Italian Army of Occupation. Soon after they had moved in a deputation demanded 5,000 francs for the "cause." They gave it without demur.

Then the same outfit asked for 100,000 francs. "Can't give it," said the sisters. "Haven't got it." "You'll be shot if you don't." "Shoot away," replied the two women who had plenty of courage, whatever their other faults, "We can't give you what we haven't got."

To teach them a lesson, the maquisards (bushmen) proceeded to tie them up against the garden wall and shoot silhouettes around them, Buffalo Bill style, after which they let them go."

"Black marketeers" were rigorously though justly dealt with. First offenders were given a chance to reform. A peasant sold a pig for 15,000 francs. Next day three well-dressed civilians called on him: "We hear you have pigs for sale for 15,000 francs?" Taking them for prospective customers, the peasant readily agreed. "It was you who sold the pig to so-and-so yesterday at that price?" "Yes." "Bring us the money." Blustering hesitation was cut short by three business-like sawed-off shotguns.

"We aren't going to keep it," the men assured him. "This is just to teach you a lesson." They burned the notes in the stove before his eyes.

"Justiciary Squad"

Profiteers usually got three warnings and then if they had not made restitution, they had a visit from the "Justiciary Squad." Strict account was taken of extenuating circumstances. A woman who had been an ardent Collaborationist, but who had aided numbers of Frenchmen to escape into what was at the time the Free Zone, was run out of the country, but was unharmed.

Partisan patrols checked up as thoroughly on the circulation of strangers in the Section as did the official authorities. They asked for everybody's papers. The only rub was that, as they were often in other peoples' uniforms, other partisans didn't always dare to make themselves known.

On numerous occasions, heavily armed German military forces have surrounded towns in this area, while Gestapo detachments arrested 2,000 or 3,000 suspects at a time. More than once, the Maquisards have given battle and wrested many of the prisoners from their captors. This is the type of French patriot, who has arisen to hamper the Nazis in their final struggle. They have given Himmler many a sleepless night in the past and it is safe to say that they are doing the same thing for Hitler today—on a considerably larger scale.

Free Press Rises In Freed France

Recorded by CBS

The first newspaper to appear in liberated France "is now being published in Bayeux," the American radio station in London, ABSIE, said tonight in a broadcast recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station.

The radiocast continued:

"In its first editorials, the new French newspaper says: 'Four long years of slavery have not succeeded in crushing the French soul. In the first hours of liberation, it rises stronger than ever, improves the vitality of a nation that has never despaired.'"

Rail Sabotage

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 27 (Reuter)—Rail traffic between Paris and the Swiss frontier is so disorganized by continuous sabotage from the French forces of the interior that it now has to make a detour by way of Brussels, a communiqué from the French National Committee of Liberation said today.

The communiqué added: "Locks have been blown up in the canal linking the Rhine and Rhone and the Saint Quentin and Niverrais canals. The enemy is dispersing forces in all directions seeking open battle with the French forces of the interior, but they retain the initiative.

Reporters Survey Red China As Bars Are Finally Raised

Continued from Page 1

what an important role he plays in it.

His story, wormed out with difficulty during the long ride through "his own" area where he is garrison commander and leader of one of the Communist army's crack brigades, brought the history of the Communist fight to life.

Supports Revolution

Organization work in the railroad union led him, like many others, into the young Communist movement, but it also made him an enthusiastic supporter of Sun Yat-sen's national revolution. Disappointment in its course several years after the passing of Sun Yat-sen led Wang Chiang with his party comrades to take up the bitter underground struggle against the Kuomintang party's new government.

Arrests, escapes, and agitation made the railroad worker into a professional revolutionary and one of many subleaders under Mao Tse-tung, who is now head and philosopher of the Communist Party, and Chu Teh, commander of 400,000 Communists troops and 2,000,000 guerillas and self-defense guards.

Wang Cheng became a soldier in 1929, organizing a partisan force in Central China with a few rifles, and learning military tactics in fights in which he was wounded four times. When many such partisan forces merged into a big army under Mao Tse-tung, Wang Cheng became political commisar in the Sixth Communist Army and in 1934 started out on the historical "long march" of 10,000 miles that led the huge body of men, constantly fighting, well-equipped Government troops, through one half of China to the present Communist "border region."

Long Struggle

Wang Cheng spoke animatedly of days at the end of 1935 when the badly decimated, exhausted, almost unarmed remnants of the Red Armies arrived here and merged with the local Soviets that had been set up by peasants and workers during the previous years.

Meantime, his brigade, set up an economic basis for the troops which for the last few years have been cut off from Government supplies by a "protective line against Communists" reclaimed vast tracts of land. Marshy valleys and steep hills lay well plowed and beginning to show the green of young wheat, millet, and cotton in the brilliant sunshine.

Workshops spring up everywhere with clean settlements of caves and houses. Yet military training goes hand in hand with the enthusiastic production campaign. Even during the present period of intense field work, soldiers have rifles with them and practice, while the winter months are almost entirely devoted to hard training.

Good Troops

Any Allied commander would be proud to command those tough, well-fed, hardened troops whose exercises show both high skill and spirit. The officers share the same kind of life as the men, working with them in the muddy rice fields, on steep hills, and in shooting practice, without distinction of rank.

"There is only one complaint my boys have," he told me. "They want to return to the front because they are all veterans who are anxious to win the war against Japan.

"Everyone, like myself, hopes for the achievement of full understanding with the Kuomintank which will bring us supplies and munitions and make garrison troops in this border region unnecessary. For we have never ceased to recognize Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as leader."

Idaho War Worker Wins Democratic Nomination

BOISE, Idaho, June 27 —Glen H. Taylor, war worker and cowboy singer, defeated Senator D. Worth Clark by 216 votes for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Idaho's June 13 primary, the official canvass disclosed June 26. Mr. Taylor's vote was 10,711 and Senator Clark's 10,495.

Mr. Taylor, twice defeated by Republican John Thomas, will oppose Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen, winner of the Republican Senatorial nomination, in the November election.

British Transport Charted

By Allied Labor News

LONDON, June 27—Proposals for complete nationalization of all forms of transport in Britain after the war have been made public by the British Labor Party, which describes its policy as "good business for the nation."

Overwhelming support is expected from the Labor movement, although the proposals may arouse a storm of controversy from some sections of big business. Declaring that the nationalization of road, rail, and air transport is "essential and overdue," the Labor Party gives notice that it intends to press for such action immediately after the war.

The report recommends separate boards for various forms of transport—railways, road haulage, docks, harbors, canals, coastal shipping, and civil aviation—operating under the general direction of a National Transport Authority. Board members with practical experience, including workers, would be appointed by the Minister after consultation with the National Transport Authority.

The report emphasizes that a "bureaucratic, highly centralized control" is neither necessary nor desirable. Public ownership, the report continues, "would guarantee organized workers employment security under reasonable conditions with opportunities to develop their knowledge of transport administration and to partake in it. A well-planned transport system would eliminate waste, remove uneconomic competition and generally advance the well-being of the nation."

Negro Military Police Share in Baltimore Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—With the exception of Petersburg, Va., Baltimore is the only city in the Third Service Command, which comprises the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, where Negro Military Police have been assigned to patrol duty, the War Department has announced.

Two veterans recently returned from overseas service and a Regular Army private are among the first five Negro enlisted men assigned to the 1300th Service Unit, Third Service Command Headquarters Detachment, to patrol Pennsylvania Avenue and other streets in that vicinity.

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G. O. P. Resolutions Group Approves Contested Plank

Continued from Page 1

phrase "peace forces" as a means of preventing aggression.

The effect on the convention of Mr. Willkie's plain-spoken criticism of the foreign-policy plank is not visible to the naked eye here and probably wouldn't be any more visible with the aid of the Mt. Wilson telescope.

While Mr. Willkie's statement was, in part, calculated to strengthen the position of the Republican internationalists on the Committee, the fact is that they have now so thoroughly committed themselves to the final compromise that there is little use to which they can put the help the Party's unbidden 1940 nominee has offered.

Will Willkie Walk?

But while Mr. Willkie's influence upon this overwhelmingly anti-Willkie convention is almost nil, it is plain that not a few of the professionals are concerned over what Mr. Willkie's influence may be with the middle-road, independent voter, and they are wondering if their rejected 1940 leader is getting ready to "take a walk" and advise his followers that he cannot reconcile his principles with what the Party is trying to stand for at this time.

Most delegates, however, reject such a view as premature, though not impossible in the least. They recognize that if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York can not influence the policies of this convention, the need of his spirit may influence the policies of the prospective Dewey-Warren ticket.

In any event it is expected that Mr. Willkie, after his critical analysis today, will wait and see.

Convention Keynotes

In his address after election as Permanent Chairman of the convention this morning, Mr. Martin, who would be the influential Speaker of the House in a Republican Administration, and Governor Warren in his keynote speech last night, joined in putting these purposes foremost in the G. O. P.'s 1944 presidential campaign.

1. In and out of office, Republicans and Democrats will share the responsibility of winning the war, and a Republican President will retain in full control of military strategy the trusted commanders of America's armed forces.

2. Republican foreign policy will be an all-American, not a narrow partisan, foreign policy. And a "strong and self-reliant America will keep her commitments and compel recalcitrants to keep theirs."

3. The Republican Party will work for a just and co-operative peace but rejects what it considers to be President Roosevelt's "aspirations to play power politics on a world-wide stage."

4. The first thing it will do when—or if—it comes into power will be to restore to Congress "its responsibilities and functions."

States to Regain Powers

5. It will enable the state and local governments to recapture many of the powers they have lost to the Federal Government.

6. It will work for a new unity among the whole of the American people—in the war, in the peace, in the task of reconverting the nation to postwar civilian pursuits.

The job, Governor Warren declared, "is too big a job for little Americans—it is too big a job for a quarreling America, there is room for honest differences among us. There is no room for disunity. We can be of differing minds. But we must be of one heart."

As this convention moved efficiently into its second day of desultory proceedings, conscious that all elements of surprise have not been removed, word reached the floor that Governor Warren, genuinely reluctant to desert his post in California, will accept his Party's call to be the Vice-Presidential nominee—if that is the clear wish of the delegates.

That seems to be quite evidently the wish of the delegates — as they gave ample evidence of their enthusiasm for Mr. Warren by the ovation which greeted his keynote address — and what is more to the point, it is also quite evidently the wish of the Dewey managers.

East-West Ticket

This East-West ticket of the Governor of New York and the Governor of California remains only to be ratified, and unless signs fail, this convention is hurrying through routine in order to vote unanimously for Mr. Dewey and Mr. Warren tomorrow.

Only one unexpected development cast an unorthodox flicker across the prearranged pattern of conventions news. Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, 1936 presidential nominee, won his crusade against the high-tariff tradition and the high-tariff traditionalists of his own Party. With only one dissenting vote, coming from high-protectionist Joseph Grundy of Pennsylvania, the Postwar Trade Subcommittee has recommended that the platform this year promise that the United States will take the leadership in bringing about a world-wide reduction of tariffs. The Party will pledge to return to "reasonable protection" if this proves impossible of attainment.

The convention, while cheered and enthused by Governor Warren's vigor and directness, was sobered by his determination to pitch the Republican campaign on an even temper, free from name-calling and political catch phrases.

The Republican Party must look ahead, not back, he warned. However he devoted some time to heckling the Administration for past mistakes.

Forward-Going America

"A forward-going America is what we are here for," he declared, and the point of his speech and his views were caught up in these words: "In that spirit of a forward-going America we can be confident of the future. It will not be easy. We have nothing easy to offer. Dark days lie ahead. We have no tricks to escape them. We expect tough going and we are ready for it. There is no pessimism, no defeatism, no bitterness, no jauntiness among us.

"Too much that we love and cherish is at stake, and of one thing we are sure: America can come through these trying, desperate times a finer, happier, better-spirited America. It is our purpose to see to it that America does come through that way."

Governor Warren was careful and constructive, restrained and politically temperate in the main, but he could not quite keep himself from one of two little dialectic tricks. Thus, he proclaimed that great significance attaches to the fact that in the 26 states which have Republican governors, American industry produces 81 per cent of the planes, 76 per cent of the ships, 87 per cent of the ordnance, and 83 per cent of all other fighting equipment.

There seems to be no conclusive evidence that the politics of these states produced these planes, ships, and guns, although on the basis of this production Governor Warren says that "Dr. Win-the-War is a Republican."

Sense of Responsibility

Governor Warren did emphasize again and again that the G. O. P. faces this campaign and the prospects of its return to office with humble sense of its responsibility.

"To get the boys victoriously back home, to open the door to jobs and opportunity, to make a peace that this time will be lasting—this," he said, "is too great an undertaking for petty politics, for name-calling or for hate-making. There is no place among us for malcontents. We are in no mood for torchlight jubilation. Whether we win as a Party is of less importance to us than whether we win as a nation."

Minority Leader Martin's speech, which was patently more in the mood of the political hurrah boys than Governor Warren's—and understandingly, for this is a political convention—plainly indicated that he hoped for quite a little help from the disaffected Southern Democrats.

He generously and purposefully pointed out that it was "with the assistance of patriotic Jeffersonian Democrats, who put their country above party" that the G. O. P. in Congress lately had been able to check the New Deal "bureaucratic machine."

And again he put it this way: "The Democratic Party which we have known and with which we have honorably struggled on so many fields, but which was a Party of Americans who believed in the American system, has lost its power over its own destiny. The Democratic Party has been captured by a minority whose philosophy it despises. It has become a prisoner of the New Deal. Thank God some of its leaders realized this and have had the courage to revolt. This election, curiously, is not merely a fight to put the Republicans into office but, by a strange twist of fate, it is also a fight to emancipate the Democrats.

Mr. Martin held that the main issue in this campaign was fascism, which he declared was represented by the New Deal, and the American way, which he identified exclusively with the Republican Party.

He also branded the New Deal as communist because Earl Browder, former head of the former Communist Party in the United States, had come out for a fourth term.

The speech making will continue until the nomination balloting begins—then after a lull, the speech making will continue until election balloting ends it on the night of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Plank Demanded For Free Press

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Chicago unanimously urged that the resolution committees of bothe the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions include a plank in their respective platforms on the issue of a free press and unrestricted communications for news throughout the world.

This plank, which has been prepared by a committee named by John S. Knight, President of the Society, in Co-operation with all the wire services, all the press associations and all the broadcasting organizations, declares that an unrestricted interchange of news and equal opportunity on all world transmission facilities is essential to the building of a lasting world peace.

Mr. Knight has named a special committee which will take up this subject with the State Department at Washington and other Government agencies with a view to its incorporation in any general international organization or any peace settlement that may be established.

Where Four States Meet

The northwest corner of New Mexico, joining Arizona, Utah and Colorado, is the only point in the United States where four states meet.

Sidelights At G. O. P. Convention

Continued from Page 1

tered all over the floor. Just like a D. A. R. convention in Washington in the good old days. The page girls were approved by everybody except the chief Sergeant-at-arms, who declared there were too many of them. This is the first time on record that anybody ever said there could be such a thing.

The "voice from the sewers" which dominated the Democratic Convention in 1940 by bellowing "We Want Roosevelt" over the public-address system is back with us. It or he, is Thomas D. Garry, City Superintendent of Sewers, who has charge of Stadium arrangements.

He presided personally at the microphone in 1940. To prevent any repetition, the G. O. P. authorities have installed their own speaking system, and insisted that the sewer network be disconnected. Mr. Garry was hurt, but obedient.

To make it easy for camera fans, the Convention's lighting engineer has issued a memorandum telling them what lens opening to use and where. So brilliant is the light up on the rostrum that a 5.6 opening can be used, as in outdoor photography. The rest of the hall can be taken at 3.5 when all the bright lights are on, which means that an inexpensive camera will catch the Stadium scene.

Fashion Note: What to wear at a convention. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, veteran of many conventions, puts on a serviceable brown print dress, brown ribbon hat, brown strap slippers, and doesn't give it another thought.

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce is daintly clad in light blue dress, black bow in her blond hair, black bag held by a long strap slung over her shoulder, black pumps—two extremes, yet both seem appropriately dressed.

Pamela Ferguson, the beautifully coiffured blonde who keep the battery of elevators at the Stevens moving smoothly for convention guests, learned poise in a job you'd never guess would lead to the post of elevator starter. She used to be a model. But she never had an audience in that work as big as the one she has this week.

When Governor Green of Illinois pledged his State's "warm hospitality," there were smiles—the warmth in the Convention Hall at the moment was not figurative.

So much the same as other years, this Republican convention of '44 with its band and its bunting, its clapping, cheering delegates, with its notables making speeches that whip up party enthusiasm.

But we all know it's different.

There's always that serious undertone.

Sometimes it is felt rather than expressed. But again it becomes the dominant note of the great gathering, as when there was a moment of silence last night for Americans who have given their lives in this war. A bugle blowing taps broke that silence impressively. That moment can hardly be forgotten even in periods of convention gaiety we know will follow.

Again and again speakers turn our thoughts away from this self-contained convention world within the hall. There was Governor Warren's well-received appeal. "We are in no mood for torch-light jubilation. Whether we win as a party is less important than whether we win as a nation."

Even the decorations pick up this theme. There is a striking absence of political slogans. The single banner on the convention wall reads simply: "God speed our boys to victory."

Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, editorial writer for the New York Times, amused herself and the Republicans by donning a dress printed with miniature donkeys at the opening session of the Convention.

Absence of two Philippine Island delegates from the Convention was appropriately noted by the posting of a large memorial wreath at their Convention space. Four years hence, the delegates expect to be back in their place, their homeland liberated.

In the Dewey headquarters, they pointed proudly to one of their visitors, Mrs. George St. George, a cousin of President Roosevelt and Chairman of the Orange County Republican Committee.

Another cousin of the White House Roosevelts, granddaughter of another White House Roosevelt, Paulina Longworth, sat with the New York Times staff, for whom she is supposed to "run copy," and observed of her first Convention glimpse, "It reminds me of a circus more than anything." Paulina thinks she would like to be a journalist when she finishes Vassar.

Republican women think they are in a good position to get what they want into the platform because their chief spokesman, Miss Mary Donlon, is a New York lawyer "used to talking her opponent into her way of thinking." Miss Donlon was a member of the firm of Burke & Burke, Wall Street tax lawyers, until Governor Dewey named her Chairman of the New York State Industrial Relations Committee. She is a Cornell graduate, a member of the University's Board of Trustees, and lives on Park Avenue.

Martin Promises Return to Constitutional Government

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, on becoming Permanent Chairman of the Republican national convention, said:

This convention meets in a solemn moment of our history. As we gather here our sons are locked in a deadly struggle not merely to crush a cruel foe, but to determine whether or not the ideals upon which our free society is founded may have a decent world in which to continue its growth and progress. Never for a moment do we doubt the issue of this world battle. . . .

In a sense this convention is not just a meeting of the members of a political party. It is a meeting of Americans who have a job to do which is only a part of that larger job for which our boys are dying upon so many remote battlefields and in so many distant seas. Here, therefore, in all humility, knowing our limitations, let us set up in our hearts a prayer for our soldiers and for ourselves to that all-wise Providence who, as Lincoln said, "can go with them, yet remain with us and be everywhere for good." . . .

We will owe these men and women a duty far greater than merely caring for their individual wants when they return. . . .

They left a Constitution—somewhat battered, perhaps—and those traditions of freedom seriously impaired. But we owe it to them that when they return that Constitution and the heritage of individual freedom which it guarantees shall be restored in all its vigor. I hear it said frequently by our bureaucratic mentors in Washington that we will never go back to the old ways. What old ways are they talking about? We are here to tell them that we shall, as we have always done, forever go forward on all those roads which may lead to a better, safer, and happier life. But there are certain roads we have traveled which we have found to be good. The way of the American Constitution is one of them. And when the Republican Party comes again into control of the Government the first thing it will do will be to go back to the Constitution. . . .

Constitutional Government Urged

We are for the American system of government. We are for our way. We stand for our ideal of the free society—free enterprise and a free republic. We are for government under the Constitution by a constitutional President and a Congress acting in the open under law and not by government in secret and without law by an army of irresponsible bureaucrats under a permanent leader. . . .

The gravity of conditions both at home and abroad places a heavy responsibility upon the delegates to this convention. We will nominate a man who will lead us in co-operating with other nations to get the world back to a sound, prosperous peacetime basis. We will name a man who will restore to the American people their government, and to all the opportunities for improvement in life which have all but vanished in the last 12 years. . . .

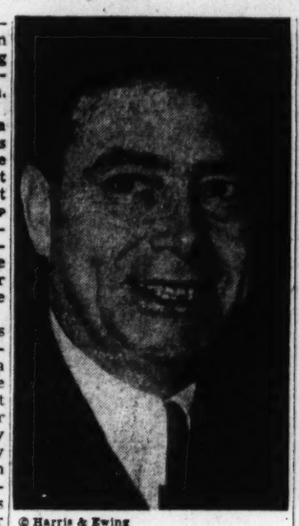
I know it is difficult to believe that anyone would want to substitute for our American way of life and our American form of government, other forms which have been tried and always found wanting in the past. Yet we cannot be blind to what has been attempted. We cannot ignore the boasts and predictions of men high in the ranks of the New Deal. The signs are very plain. There is a deliberate intention on the part of some to remake America in a way which would destroy opportunity and initiative. They would put an end to private industry. They would regiment all men and all women, and put all our people in shackles of bondage to an autocratic, power-lustful bureaucracy. Those who advocate the rigid permanent regimentation of the American people do not dare to declare openly their purpose. They scheme with stealth, and under the cloak of war activities, to achieve their purpose. They slyly plant the propaganda that the war controls must continue long after the war is over. What they want is permanent control of all industry, and to dominate all phases of our life. . . .

Party Has Program

The New Dealers assert, when their failures are revealed, that their critics have no policy, no program. That is just as false as are some of the doctrines of the New Deal.

The Republican Party has had, and has now, both a policy and a program. Our policy and our program have been set forth on many occasions; in conferences of Republicans in Congress; and at meetings of the National Committee. At Mackinac we outlined our creed. . . .

The Democratic Party which we have known and with which we have honorably struggled on so many fields but which was a Party of Americans who believed in the American system, has lost its power over its own destiny. The Democratic Party has been captured by a minority whose philosophy it despises. It has become a prisoner of the New Deal. Thank God some of its leaders realize this and have had the courage to revolt. This election, curiously, is not merely a fight to put the Republicans into office but, by a strange twist of fate, it is also a fight to emancipate the Democrats.



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Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Representative from Massachusetts and Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention.

Back in September, 1942, the Republican members in Congress set forth their policy and their program. These declarations in substance were:

1. The nation's war effort must continue unabated until complete, decisive victory is achieved for the United States and our Allies.

2. We oppose any attempts to negotiate peace or the consideration of any peace terms until our arms own such a decisive victory that we, together with our Allies, are able to dictate the peace terms.

3. We recognize that the United States has a responsibility to work with other nations, to bring about a world understanding and co-operative spirit which will have for its supreme objective the continued maintenance of peace. . . .

4. Victory and security transcend all other considerations. We demand full and immediate utilization by the President of the most capable and efficient military and civilian leadership.

Patriotic Support in War

5. Standing unreservedly for every effort to make this nation strong, vigilant and vigorous against all its enemies both foreign and domestic, the Republican Party has given and will continue to give the President loyal, wholehearted, and patriotic support in the war. . . .

6. National unity depends upon an informed public opinion based upon free speech and free press. . . .

7. There can be no vested interests in this war. No party, class, or section has a corner on patriotism or ability. . . .

8. Individual freedom as symbolized and expressed in our American way of life and our republican form of government with its three independent, coordinated branches must be preserved. . . .

9. The nation faces grave and stupendous financial problems, due in large part to the loose fiscal policies of the last decade. . . .

10. American free enterprise is the last hope of an embattled and bewildered world. It is the last hope of our economic salvation when conflict ends. . . .

That is a sound, constructive policy for any party. . . . The Republican representatives in the Congress have never deviated a hair's breadth from those pledges since they were made. . . .

Bill of Rights Party

The people of America know that if those policies had been put into effect by the New Deal Administration, we would be nearer to the day when we shall welcome back home our boys and girls from their great struggle. . . .

The Republican Party is the bill-of-rights party. We have witnessed in the recent past attempts by the administration to set aside, or ignore, the Constitution.

The Administration's spokesmen always say: "All right, what would you do?" I am going to indicate a few things we will do.

The first thing the Republican Party will do when it comes into power will be to restore to Congress its responsibility and function as the people's special instrument of control over their government and their public officials.

We will restore responsibility in matters of local concern to the state and local government subdivisions. . . .

We will have genuine economy in government. To achieve that we will eliminate edministrative nonessentials. . . .

Our whole taxing system will be made not only as simple as possible, but equitable as well. Taxation must be on a revenue basis and not for punitive purposes. . . .

Under a Republican Administration labor will retain all the essential rights and just privileges it has gained. The interests of labor and capital are mutual; working in harmony, each respectful of the rights of others, they can save private enterprise and give prosperity to all our people. . . .

Economic Advantages

Agriculture will be allowed to be self-sustaining and prosperous, which means that it will be assured a commensurate return on investment and labor. . . .

Private capital will be permitted and encouraged to venture, in the postwar period, into renewed and expanded production.

Enlarged job opportunities will be assured through a constantly expanding economy. . . .

The hobbles of governmental restrictions will be taken off of business and only essential governmental regulations retained.

We will continue humane and beneficial economic and social advantages. . . .

We will provide adequate benefits for the men and women of our military services and make certain they are promptly available. . . .

In recent weeks we have witnessed unusual and startling innovations in our political life. We have seen the head of the Communist political party in this country, Earl Browder, merge his party with Sidney Hillman's C. I. O. Political Action Committee in a drive for a fourth term for President Roosevelt, and the election of a Congress which will be subservient to the will of those organizations. In indorsing Mrs. Roosevelt there was no effort by Mr. Browder to conceal his objective. . . .

People Not Fooled

Mr. Browder is not being fooled. He knows what he wants and he is taking the road he is sure will bring him to his goal. The American people will not be fooled, either. . . .

Since the American people made the decision that this country should be forever dedicated to the cause of free government and free labor, no greater issue has ever been presented. . . .

Here is something worth fighting for. Here is an issue which rises above the narrow bonds of partisanship; here is a real appeal to every red-blooded American, regardless of race, of color, or of creed.

There can be no question as to the decision of the American people. The people of the North, together with the people of the South and West and the East, will join in this call of country to save our liberties. To all of us is presented a glorious opportunity for service. . . .

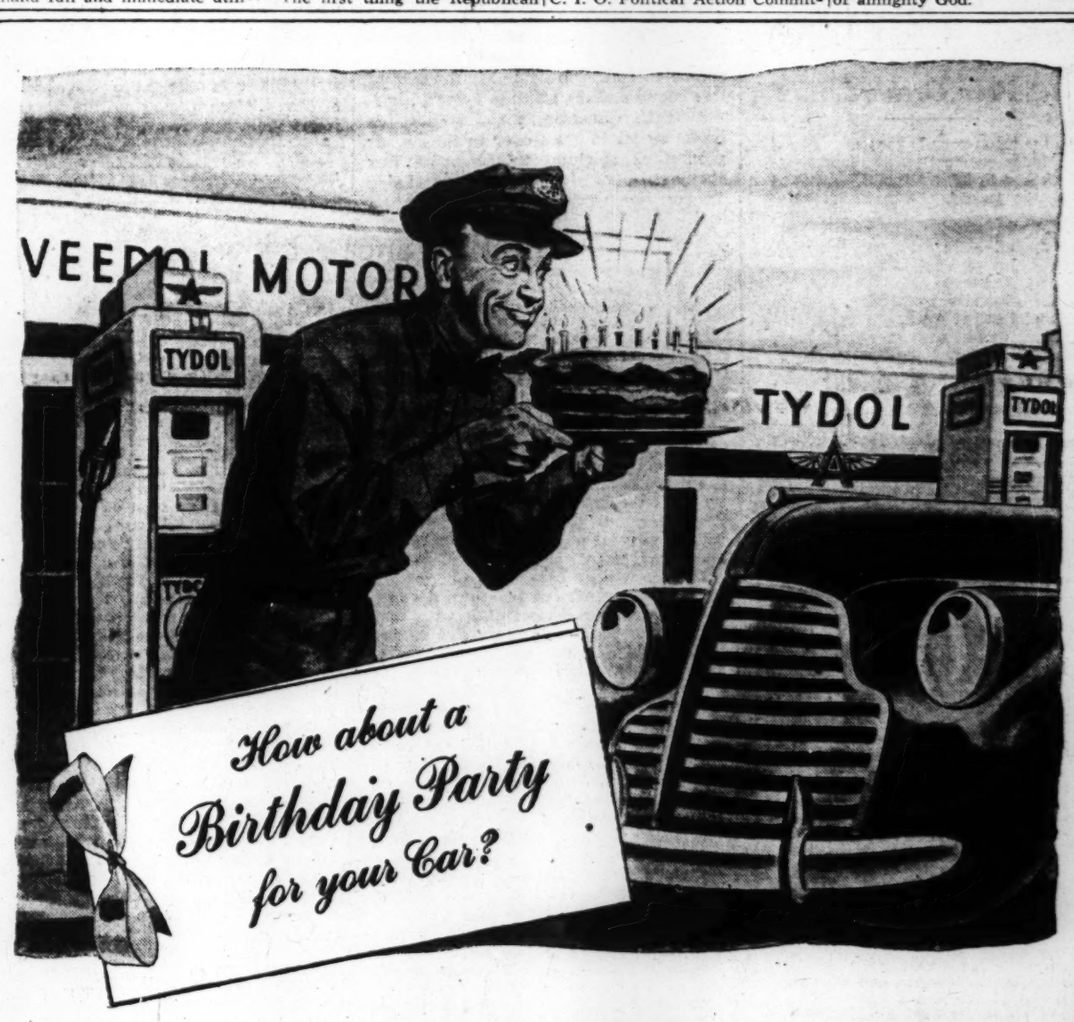
We will keep faith with the fighting forces "over there," and their loved ones at home. We will save constitutional government at home and on the firm foundation of freedom and individual opportunity, we will build an enduring peace. As a solvent, sound, forward-looking nation, we will be true to our obligations to other nations, and we will be equally true to our own people. We will aid other nations to achieve security and rehabilitate themselves. We never shrink from duty, nor do we ever fail to aid afflicted people everywhere in the world. We can and will do it without lowering our own standards of living or sacrificing our own independence.

We go forward to victory; a victory for the American way; a victory for right and justice; a square deal for all people. And upon our efforts let us invoke the blessing of almighty God.

Bomb Loading Is Complex

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

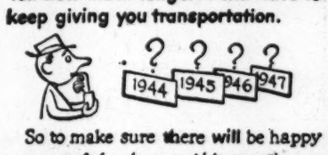
DOVER, N. J.—More than 18,000 tools, jigs, and fixtures are required for the complex operations of loading ammunition and bombs at Picatinny Arsenal here, one of the experimental and development centers of the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces.



How old is your car now?

Better not think of that... but there's real cause for celebrating its completion of another year of service!

You probably never dreamed it would be with you so long, did you? **And you can't tell how much longer it will have to keep giving you transportation.**

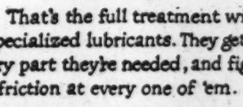


So to make sure there will be happy returns of the day, you'd better give your car a birthday party—**at a TYDOL Service Station.** Treat it to the care

that will keep its age a secret and its performance youthful.

Start off with a fresh filling of **Veedol Motor Oil.** It's made from 100% Pennsylvania crude, finest the world can boast. It's wear's worst enemy, and your engine's best friend.

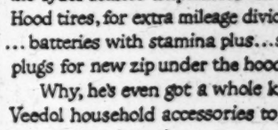
Then coddle the chassis with a genuine Veedol Safety-Check Lubrication job.



That's the full treatment with 5 specialized lubricants. They get to every part they're needed, and fight off friction at every one of 'em.

Next, have your Tydol dealer check over those precious tires. He can spot trouble that threatens in weak spots and cuts, and he'll **put a stop to it before it starts.**

(Maybe a retread is called for... the Tydol man can arrange that, too.)



There's almost no limit to the Tydol dealer's helpfulness. He's got Hood tires, for extra mileage dividends ... batteries with stamina plus... spark plugs for new zip under the hood.

Why, he's even got a whole kit of Veedol household accessories to help you out at home!

Good idea? You bet... Why not set the date now... say **today... or tomorrow at the latest!**

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Obedience Is Joyous

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OBEDIENCE is a term which produces varying reactions among people. An adult expects obedience from a child, but may be less concerned with fulfilling its demands himself. To a group of children in the city standing on a street corner awaiting the traffic officer's beckoning signal to cross, obedience is a joyous, eager demand. They realize that to cross an intersection before the officer tells them to do so would not result in quicker, safer progress, but possibly in quite the opposite.

Similarly, safe passage through life, with its conflicting interests and its difficult demands, may be determined by one's obedience to what he knows to be right. At a signal he obeys the order to go forward, or to wait until he should make a move. It is important for everyone to possess the desire and intelligence to be obedient, whether as a child he awaits the signal to continue on his way to school, or, as a grown man, the making of a decision to take up a new abode or enter upon new work in a new land.

There are times when the path of obedience is difficult to discern. Paul wrote to the Corinthians (II Corinthians 10:4, 5) of weapons "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds," and of "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." Perhaps, then, mankind's failure to recognize that their weapons, those which at the same time guide and arm them, are not of earthly but heavenly origin, has been accountable for their failure to be obedient, even when their desire was to follow the highest sense of right.

* * *

Enlightening comment on the subject of obedience has been made by Mary Baker Eddy. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written (p. 183), "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength." Mind is God, and since man, that is, the true selfhood of all men, is the image and likeness of God, or Mind, he reflects the intelligence that is Deity. Such intelligence could not accord power, strength, or reality to evil.

Here, then, we begin to discern a working basis for intelligent obedience. To admit and accept the truth that God, and not the carnal mind, is the Mind of man, enables us to act with that intelligence which is true obedience. Therefore, we see that mankind does not have to obey this or that material impulse, and so act in disobedience to right demands. Christ Jesus said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing: . . . my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

* * *

Another sentence in the foregoing passage from Science and Health reads, "Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength." Yielding obedience to Truth's guidance does not mean surrendering or losing our own initiative or freedom; but the acknowledging of God as the only power and strength makes us all the joyful servants of the one Mind. To the Romans, Paul wrote (Romans 6:16), "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

A student of Christian Science received an impressive lesson by referring to the word "obedience" in Science and Health. Suffering from a cold, he opened the textbook to the statement quoted earlier in this article, "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength." He quickly saw that he had not been obedient to the demands of divine Mind, because he had allowed bitterness and censure concerning a friend's course of action to color his thought of this friend and his attitude toward him.

Instantly discerning that here was his traffic signal to cross over to the higher ground of spiritual thinking, he was obedient in abandoning the material side of his thinking, which had stranded him in condemnation and judgment of another. Having yielded himself a servant of "obedience unto righteousness" by correcting his thought, he now experienced freedom from the cold.

True self-discipline or submission to Mind is evidence that the adult is exacting from himself the same obedience to law that he has the right to expect from youth. He sees that bringing into captivity his every thought to "the obedience of Christ," Truth, does not impose added restrictions, but frees him from bondage, and gives him spiritual power and peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GARDEN ROSES"; *A Painting by Grace Collier*

WHEN SHE PLUCKS roses from her own garden, or when friends bring choice specimens they have cultivated, Miss Grace Collier of Boston, Massachusetts, arranges the blossoms nicely and then paints them. She allows them to stand or tilt in a natural manner, for she wishes her portrayals to be as true to life as possible.

First Place on a Blue Platter—

WHEN I WAS a child, I loved recipes. One of my favorite books was an old cloth-backed, tattered volume of 1850, the pages of which held sheer romance. There were wonderfully exciting directions on how to prepare tortoise, choux paste, or a Black Douglas wedding-cake. But there was one recipe that fascinated me, beyond all, because it was easy for me to find its ingredients. "How to Make a Pot-pourri," was printed on the faded, yellow page in such language as even a small girl could follow.

"Select the finest roses when they are in full bloom. In fact, the opportune time for plucking is at the time when they are ready to drop their petals. Place the garnered flowers on large platters or wooden dough boards. Keep in a dry place out of the wind. Salt sparingly. They will remain in a dampish condition for about two days; and before they are thoroughly dry, sprinkle with powdered cloves and cinnamon. When dry, store in a jar with a loose lid so that the pungent odor may permeate the parlor, drawer, or closet."

I have a cracked rose-jar that came from Aunt Ell Getty's corner-cupboard. She gave it to me years ago, saying it came from China, when I told her about that recipe.

Throughout the latter part of a long-ago June, within reach of the scent of the tall mock-orange trees, I gathered roses in their prime. I recall that I scattered the petals over the wide surface of a huge, oblong Staffordshire platter, and kept it warm on the hot-water tank of the kitchen stove. It has always seemed requisite, when a pot-pourri was in preparation, to have plenty of shallow blue dishes at hand, old ones faintly webbed with minute cracks and browned from over-heating.

Since that time, I have always saved a few rose petals from every June. The memorable dust of that first concoction still rests in the bottom of the beautiful jar, covered with petals from the roses of a child's first party—when little girls carried tiny silk, lace, and sequin fans, and wore full embroidered petticoat ruffles like the lining from a candy box. Remembering, I hear the tinkle of a music-box. Now this sweet sound is surmounted by a faster, merrier one, for the children have all left their circle game of "Drop the Handkerchief," to see the hurdy-gurdy man. Later, petals were added from the stately roses of a graduation bouquet; then, for sentiment, from a rose in a young girl's hair, memorial to her first love.

One day I found a yellow rose dried and pressed in a book of Emily Dickinson's poems. My mother must have laid it there, long years ago. It was still redolent of New England summers and gardens, tinged with the history of words without peer. It, too, belonged in the jar.

I cannot remember now the significance of all these dried petals in the old bowl—Talisman, tea rose, moss, the inimitable, proud American Beauty, and the wild, fragile rose from a dusty, country lane. But here I have saved from time my wedding roses, and the long-stemmed blossoms my husband sent when my daughter was born.

I shall bequeath the heirloom jar with its stories to another little girl, now scarcely tall enough to reach up to the faded flowers in a white stone dish on the cherry chest of drawers. The petals are falling. We must gather them. There is a blue dish on the marble of the sideboard.

I shall pass my Victorian recipe on to her, and buy the little covered china piece I saw in the window of a shop downtown. It is Spode, comes from England, not China—but, then, she shall have her own set of fresh memories in a brand new jar.

E. S. S.

Experiencing Poetry

HOW CAN ONE acquire the liberating effect of poetry? We face the same problem that we faced in music. Poetry must be an experience we love to have. Never in the whole range of education—particularly at the beginning—must it be made into a grievous task. If we desire discipline, far better to get it through plotting rhomboids or finding cubic contents or learning the capitals of states. We can hurt the child's love of arithmetic or geography, and no great danger will be done; they are tough and will survive. But if we hurt his love of poetry, we do something to the later life of the individual that is in large measure irretrievable.

So, at least, many teachers are now beginning to believe. Therefore they are starting out with poetry, not as something to study, but as something joyously to experience and create.—From "About Ourselves," by H. A. OVERSTREET. (New York: Norton.)

Pear Orchard

With the moon-round over us,
And under our feet plowed land,
We walked in lanes straight where the eye looked.

Slowly we turned
And the alternate dark and trees
Were spokes of steel and lacquer.
Each stalk of weed,
Not turned under by harrow,
Was metal out of earth,
And light was on each coin-small pear,
Each pointed leaf.

We walked—
Our hands and faces cool with moon.

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

Finches

Pure gold
above the field
of not yet ripened grain
a cloud of petals slants into
the wind

E. O'G.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials on the application of Christian Science to immediate problems as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication and is most helpful to travelers. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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L'Obéissance est joyeuse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE TERME "obéissance" produit des impressions qui diffèrent selon les personnes. L'adulte s'attend à ce que l'enfant lui obéisse; mais il se peut que lui-même néglige de pratiquer l'obéissance dans des cas où elle serait nécessaire. Pour des enfants qui, debout au coin de la rue, attendent que l'agent pivot leur fasse signe de traverser, l'obéissance est une chose désirable, pleine de joie. Ils savent que traverser un carrefour avant que le signal leur en soit donné aurait pour résultat non point une avance rapide et sûre, mais plutôt le contraire.

De même, pour parcourir en sécurité la route de la vie, où l'on rencontre des intérêts opposés, des devoirs difficiles à remplir, l'obéissance à ce qu'on sait être juste est indispensable. Le disciple doit observer les signaux, obéir à l'ordre qui dans certains cas lui dit d'avancer, dans d'autres cas lui commande d'attendre. Il importe que chacun désire être obéissant et fasse preuve d'intelligence; ceci s'applique à l'enfant qui, sur le chemin de l'école, doit attendre le signal pour traverser la rue, mais aussi à l'adulte qui doit opter entre plusieurs voies, peut-être changer de domicile ou même entreprendre une tâche nouvelle dans un pays lointain.

Parfois nous semblons avoir de la peine à distinguer le sentier de l'obéissance. Écrivant aux Corinthiens (II Corinthiens 10:4, 5), Paul mentionne les armes "puissantes, par la vertu de Dieu, pour renverser les forteresses;" il montre aussi que l'on doit amener "toutes les pensées captives à l'obéissance du Christ." En général, les humains n'ont pas reconnu que leurs armes, les choses par lesquelles ils peuvent à la fois se guider et se défendre, ont une origine céleste plutôt que terrestre; voilà peut-être pourquoi ils n'ont guère su obéir, même quand ils désiraient suivre le plus haut sens du bien.

Au sujet de l'obéissance, Mary Baker Eddy nous a laissé des commentaires lumineux. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, elle déclare (p. 183): "L'Entendement divin exige à juste titre de l'homme toute son obéissance, son affection et sa force." L'Entendement, c'est Dieu; or puisque l'homme, c'est-à-dire le moi véritable de tous les hommes, est l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu, de l'Entendement, il reflète l'intelligence qui constitue la Divinité. Cette intelligence ne saurait accorder au mal un pouvoir, une force, une réalité quelconque.

Ici nous commençons à discerner la vraie base de l'obéissance intelligente. Admettre, accepter le fait que Dieu, et non l'entendement charnel, constitue l'Entendement de l'homme, cela nous permet d'agir avec intelligence, selon l'obéissance véritable. Nous voyons donc que l'humanité n'est point obligée de suivre les vaines impulsions matérielles et d'agir contrairement à la justice. Le Christ Jésus disait (Jean 5:30): "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même;... mon jugement est juste, parce que je ne cherche pas ma volonté, mais la volonté de Celui qui m'a envoyé."

Dans *Science et Santé*, au paragraphe dont nous avons extrait la citation précédente, nous trouvons encore ceci: "L'obéissance à la Vérité donne à l'homme pouvoir et force." Obéir aux directions de la Vérité ne signifie pas manquer d'initiative, renoncer à l'indépendance; mais reconnaître que Dieu est l'unique puissance ou force, c'est pouvoir servir avec joie le seul Entendement. Aux Romains, Paul écrivait (Romains 6:16): "Ne savez-vous pas que, si vous vous asservissez à quelqu'un pour lui obéir, vous devenez les esclaves de celui à qui vous obéissez, soit du péché pour la mort, soit de l'obéissance pour la justice?"

Un Scientiste Chrétien reçut un jour une belle et grande leçon en étudiant les passages de *Science et Santé* qui parlent de l'obéissance. Il souffrait d'un refroidissement; et dans le livre de texte, il trouva cette phrase que nous avons déjà mentionnée: "L'Entendement divin exige à juste titre de l'homme toute son obéissance, son affection et sa force." Il put bientôt voir qu'il n'avait point obéi à ce qu'exige l'Entendement divin, car il avait accueilli dans sa conscience l'amertume et le blâme au sujet de la voie choisie par un ami; ces sentiments avaient influé sur son attitude à l'égard de ce frère.

Il comprit tout de suite qu'un signal lui était donné, l'invitant à gagner un terrain plus haut — celui du penser spirituel; il obéit, abandonna les vues matérielles qui l'avaient fait tomber dans la condamnation et les jugements peu charitables. En corrigeant sa pensée, il devint le serviteur "de l'obéissance pour la justice;" aussi se trouva-t-il libéré du mal dont il avait souffert.

Veiller sur sa propre conduite, se soumettre à l'Entendement, cela prouve que l'adulte, qui demande avec raison que la jeunesse obéisse à la loi, exige la même chose de sa propre part. Il voit qu'amener toute pensée captive "à l'obéissance du Christ," de la Vérité, n'ajoute pas aux restrictions, mais le libère, l'affranchit, lui donne le pouvoir et la paix spirituels.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Period Piece

This old Victorian garden is a place
where grandmothers, perhaps, would
choose to walk;
there by a hollyhock,
straight on its slender stalk,
would bend their heads and talk;
by a cool bed of fragrant mignonette
dip hands in wet
leafage. I like to think, over and over,
of grandmothers with clover,
rose-geranium and Queen Anne's lace—
grandmothers and gardens, warmth
and sun
as one.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Designed to Be Key of France

EMBARKING AT CHERBOURG for New York, passengers from Paris reach the town at night, and it is rare that they are able to go outside. Their sole memory of Cherbourg is a dreary room, waiting for the tender. In the other direction it is a question of luck and tides. But either way, as at Boulogne and Havre, few are those who ever include Cherbourg in their tour. If it had always been with me as on this return to France that I have just described, there would be no chapter on Cherbourg in this book. But, strange as it may seem, we had been to Cherbourg when we were not thinking of crossing the Atlantic. The peninsula that juts north into the English Channel, with its hinterland, is a fascinating corner of Normandy, and we can recommend without hesitation everything that lies in the triangle of Caen, Mont-Saint-Michel, and Cherbourg. . . .

We have said that as feudal France evolved into a strongly centralized state, with Paris as its capital, there had to be a port of commerce at the mouth of the Seine, which was the raison d'être of Le Havre. It is just as true that the north shore of the peninsula in the English Channel had to be the location of a strong naval base if France wanted to consolidate the fruits of the Hundred Years' War and hold her own against England on the sea. Philippe Auguste recognized this fact. On the west side of the peninsula were the Channel Islands, potential bases for an enemy fleet. On the east side the winds were even more inhospitable than on the north. So the site of the Gallic port Coriallo was chosen for a marine fortress which Philippe declared would always be one of the "keys of France." The modern name, evolved from Carusbur of medieval times, is supposed to be a corruption of Caesaris Burgus, which would link it with imperial Rome. Cherbourg was never defended against the English with much success, however, and only under Napoleon III were the harbor works completed, strangely enough, in the presence of Queen Victoria. British policy at the time needed the friendship of France, and Victoria liked Napoléon. For the moment it was forgotten that the attempt to make a port of Cherbourg never had any reason other than as a defense against England!

Some of my French friends say that we need go no farther back than the Second Empire and the Third Republic for the etymology of Cherbourg. It means, they assert, just what it is *en langage clair*. *Cher* means dear in both the English senses of the word; and *bourg* is, of course, a town, although originally a fortress.—From "Ports of France," by HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Did They Step Out of the Arabian Nights?

THEN SUDDENLY COLOR, rich and varied, flashes before your eyes. A Negro woman in the picturesque robe of another century walks among the crowd. On her black hair sits a yellow turban with one end sticking up like a plume, and her dress is truly magnificent—beautiful purple brocade with a train that the Negress holds over her arms showing the embroidered white petticoat. She is very tall and regal looking, and you notice that her skin is more yellow than black and that her features are straight rather than negroid. There goes another native woman, wearing red silk, almost wine color, with a purple silk bandanna around her head. She is wearing a gold necklace and gold earrings that dangle. Have these women stepped out of the Arabian Nights, you wonder? Then someone tells you that the well-to-do natives love to dress up in their best costumes, costly as they are, on any possible occation, to greet a boat or just to call on a friend. The elaborate dress has been the style with the real Martiniquans since the days of the Empress Josephine—Napoleon's Josephine, and, if you please, Martinique's Josephine, for she was born in a village on this very island.

Now you see in the crowd Negro women with great baskets of vivid fruits on their heads. Their dresses are simpler, of faded blue cotton, or yellow, or purple, and reaching from neck to ankle, they are caught up around the waist, leaving the legs and feet bare and free. One carries a basket of yellow-red mangoes on her head; and another has a large tray of cakes wrapped in green leaves. Still another comes toward you with a head-load of green coconuts. She is tall and straight, and her head, with its great burden, remains motionless. But watch her eyes! They flash to the right, now to the left; and they seem to pierce the crowd until they settle on a likely customer.

"*Coco à boire? Coco à boire?*" The black eyes have caught yours. You have hardly nodded when up go her arms, her hands reaching into the basket. Another second, and she holds a long knife in one hand, and the coconut in the other. A slash with the knife, and the top is off. Now the coconut is yours to drink, and that is a trick in itself. The milk is cool and refreshing, isn't it? A little too sweet, perhaps? You don't quite like it? Well, you will after a time; and it's a taste worth cultivating down in the tropics for there is never any doubt about its purity, as there is sometimes about the drinking water.

What burdens these native women can carry! They stride along smoothly and steadily crying out their wares in high-pitched voices. . . . You have the feeling, perhaps, that you'd like to buy the whole load, just to relieve the woman of what seems to you a terrific burden.

But don't worry: these women have been carrying head-loads since they were children. It's an honorable profession. Perhaps you'll see a little girl with a green coconut on her head, balancing it perfectly. Or, if you live a while on the island, you may send a child to the library for a book: she'll come back with it on her head, even two books. (Try that trick yourself.) Or again, if you are staying at some village inn, it may be the small child of the family will bring you a jug of water—not in her hands, but on her head. As the children grow older, they become accustomed to an increasing weight, and when the load is too light, they make it heavier with a few stones. I can recall a young Negro girl who brought me a letter from the post-office. The letter sat on her curly head, and on top of the letter sat a heavy stone. "Hands aren't for carrying things," she protested, "but heads are!"—From "Islands on Guard," by HELEN FOLLETT. (New York: Scribners.)

On the Road From Geneva to Chamonix

FOR THE FIRST few miles the road lay through a succession of villas and cultivated gardens; indeed, these gardens and villas extend all the way to Chêne, where a thin ribbon of a stream, the Foron, draws the boundary line between the canton of Geneva and Savoy. At this point the scenery begins, not too aggressively, to be picturesque; you catch some neat views of the Voirons, and of the range of the Jura lying on your right. . . . You no longer see Mont Blanc, except at intervals. Here and there a knot of hamlets clings to some fir-dotted slope, or tries to hide itself away in the bosom of a ravine. All these Alpine villages bear the same resemblance to one another as so many button-moulds of different sizes. Each has its quaint little church of stucco, . . . and each, in turn, with its purple and green and red tiled roofs, is charming to approach and delightful to get away from. . . .

By and by, at a bend of the road after passing Magland, the waterfall became visible in the distance. The cascade of Nant d'Arpenaz is one of the highest falls in Savoy, and if it is not the most beautiful, one can still well afford, having seen that, not to see the others. It is not a large volume of water, except when swollen by rains, as it happened to be this day, but its plunge from the dizzy brown cliff is the gracefulest thing in the world. The curiously stratified face of the precipice is concave, and the water has a fall of several hundred feet to reach the slope, which, indeed, it seems never to reach; for before the stream has accomplished half the descent it is broken into fine spray, and flaunts loosely in the wind like a veil of the most delicate lace, or when the sunlight drifts through it, a wondrously wrought Persian scarf. There it appears to hang, miraculously suspended in mid-air, while in fact it descends in imperceptible vapors to the slope where it reforms and becomes a furious little torrent that dashes across the road under a bridge and empties itself into the Arve.—From "The Queen of Sheba," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1944

U.S. Recognition of Bolivia Speeds Production of Minerals and Rubber

Many Problems Follow Long Period of Dispute

Rubber operations almost entirely in hands of R.D.C. —Producers expected to receive price premium on retroactive basis—Adjustments concessions to Brazil—Other countries benefit.

Bolivia, its Government just recognized by 19 American Governments which had refused to accept the Revolutionary Junta of Maj. Gualberto Villarroel for six months, moves ahead with efforts to solve basic economic problems. Rubber is a key point in this development. The following article is based on two firsthand surveys of the Bolivian rubber situation, at intervals nearly six months apart.

Uncensored South America

Eighteenth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM LA PAZ, Bolivia—Recognition of the Bolivian Government by the United States and 18 other American capitals clears away several stumbling blocks that have hindered production of strategic materials, including rubber.

While the main line of mineral and rubber production has gone forward through the partial vacuum caused by diplomatic nonrecognition during the past six months, difficulties developed around the edges.

In Cochabamba, where the Rubber Development Corporation maintains its Bolivian headquarters halfway between La Paz and the rubber forests, Manager H. H. Munro and his advisers had to mark time on many important decisions.

To Collect Premium

Soon, presumably, Bolivian rubber producers will be able to begin collecting the 33 1-3 per cent price premium that was extended to Brazil last February. Until numerous points could be ironed out in regular negotiations, Bolivians had to be content with assurances that the premium would be made retroactive.

Meanwhile, the R. D. C. credited the books of Bolivian producers with cash balances in the amount of the premium due to them. In some instances these balances were applied as payments on loans advanced by the R. D. C.

By paying more for wild rubber, the United States has yielded—but only in part—to insistent demands for a higher price. Efforts have been made to avoid the appearance of raising prices. That is the reason for calling the one-third upping a "premium."

Also, the 60-cents-a-pound return is granted only to March 31, 1945. After that, unless other accords are reached, rubber will revert to the base price of 45 cents f.o.b. Belém, at the mouth of the Amazon in Brazil.

Price Concessions

These price adjustments came about primarily as concessions to Brazil. Other rubber-growing countries are also benefitted.

R. D. C. officials constantly point out that their operations in Bolivia and Brazil not only are distinct, but separate and widely divergent.

Brazil, under the supplementary rubber agreement with the United States that was announced last Feb. 8, is scheduled to take over on June 30 many of the responsibilities formerly assumed by the R. D. C.

Bolivia's rubber operations are almost entirely in the hands of the R. D. C. For the United States to curtail either spending of money or the provision of supplies and personnel in Bolivia would mean reduction of rubber production to that degree.

Story of Rubber

In contrast, the Brazilians for some time have been preparing to handle as many branches as possible of their rubber work. Within three days of this writing they will bear the main burden—including capital outlays—for continued rubber output. That is a story requiring fuller space in later articles.

Some months ago when my trip through the South American interior swung away from the Amazon Basin and carried me south to the Straits of Magellan, I promised to render a final report of facts and conclusions about the wild rubber program after coming back through the Amazon. It will take this and a few more installment to tell the story.

From the standpoint of obtaining a more complete picture of the rubber work, as well as the Amazon country, the trip turned out admirably.

With the party of 13 newsmen who went through the Amazon last October on invitation of the R. D. C., I saw the height of the dry season.

Returning alone nearly half a year later, I saw the height of the rainy season.

In the Amazon Basin, the year rises and falls with periods of transition between those two extremes.

Back to Airplane

My path re-entered the Amazon River country from the region where its longest tributaries start as mountain springs in the high Bolivian Andes. At La Paz I again stepped into an airplane, the first since leaving Recife in northeast Brazil five months before. Meanwhile, the trip had proceeded overland to the Straits and back.

La Paz has an office of the R. D. C., but only for purposes of maintaining contact with the Bolivian Government, and other essential business in the capital. The Manager and his working staff shuttle back and forth between headquarters in Cochabamba and the low-lying rubber plains. Cochabamba is 8,400 feet high on eastern slopes of the Andes.

During the period of diplomatic nonrecognition, these are some of the issues that could not be settled:

1. Final adjustment of payments to include the new price premium.

2. Allocation of remaining money from the development fund of $1,125,000 that formed part of the original agreement with Bolivia. This fund has been spent sparingly by Richard C. Lepper and his successor, Mr. Munro. Lately the Bolivians also have been soft-pedalling former demands to have the fund spent. They expect that any balance remaining when the rubber agreement ends on Dec. 31, 1946, will revert to Bolivia and be spent as it chooses.

Draft Exempt

3. Exemption of Bolivian rubber workers from military conscription. They have had no special status.

4. A flat-rate export tax on rubber instead of the old sliding scale. This is an important point before granting the price premium. R. D. C. has no intention of allowing the advance to slip away from those it is intended to benefit —the producers — into governmental coffers.

5. The opening up of certain regions not covered in the original rubber agreement of July 15, 1942. One is the "Tarvo triangle" in southeastern Bolivia near Paraguay. Another is in the Larceja-Caupolican area north of La Paz. Former President Peñaranda had properties there, as did one of his Cabinet Ministers.

The issue in these zones is whether the monopoly of rubber production now enjoyed in Bolivia by the United States is to be broken even in small ways. R. D. C.'s attitude is said to be that prevention of rubber smuggling by Argentina, for one instance, requires full United States control.

Groundwork Laid

Even while the Revolutionary Junta headed by Maj. Gualberto Villarroel remained unrecognized, groundwork was quietly being laid for accords on these and other questions.

An interesting sidelight, now that Bolivia's new regime has become "respectable," is that field workers of the United States all along found co-operation increased, rather than diminished, after the Peñaranda Government fell. For one thing, the new regime wanted very much to prove itself worthy of recognition.

Moreover, many qualified observers from the first did not take the calamitous view of Bolivia's upset which was sent out by Washington and other interests to whom Gen. Enrique Peñaranda had "sold" himself as a champion of democracy. His regime was closely linked with conservative and even undemocratic forces inside Bolivia.

Fascists Squeezed Out

The Junta started with fascist and socialist elements in it.

The fascists have been squeezed out—at least to the apparent satisfaction of Washington.

Also, the socialists are going into the background as an old pattern is repeated—the shifting of a revolutionary Bolivian government toward more conservative outlooks.

The last time this series dealt at length with Bolivia we found tin and other minerals declining, rather than on an upgrade of development in the national economy.

Bolivia accordingly is compelled to search for new strength to be poured in as returns from the mines go down during coming years.

Most of the mineral wealth so far discovered is in the high mountains, except for oil deposits in the eastern part of the country.

There are few prospects for agricultural growth on the sere and chilly Altiplano or its surrounding ranges at altitudes from 12,000 to 22,000 feet.

Must Look to Lowlands

It is to the eastern valleys and lowlands that Bolivia must look. In the immediate foreground stands rubber, the best rubber in the world, waiting only to be gathered.

Yet Bolivia's storehouse of Hevea-brasiliensis in magnificent tropical forests is not easily unlocked. To start with, you have only to approach the rubber country from any direction to grasp quickly the difficulties of transport.

British firms tried to make a go of it and kept up their struggle against the odds of distance from 1908 to 1932. The Anglo-Bolivian Rubber Company experimented with an overland route by oxcart or mule to Concepción, San Ignacio, and overland to far-away Montevideo in Uruguay. It didn't pay.

The only other practical outlet leads the long river-way down the Mamoré, Madeira, and Amazon to Belém. This route takes 1,500 to 2,000 miles, depending on where the rubber is first gathered. Transportation is costly and not always available.

Abandon Rubber

The British, like Bolivian firms such as the House of Suarez, turned away from rubber toward other crops, chiefly Brazil nuts or "castanhas."

Into this declining rubber area that had been abandoned in some parts, stepped the R. D. C. only a little over two years ago.

From my observations in the field, it appears that this wartime operation has gone forward with plenty of inefficiency that can easily be singled out for criticism. But a wartime fact of greater importance is that rubber gathering has gone forward, against handicaps that must be seen to be appreciated.

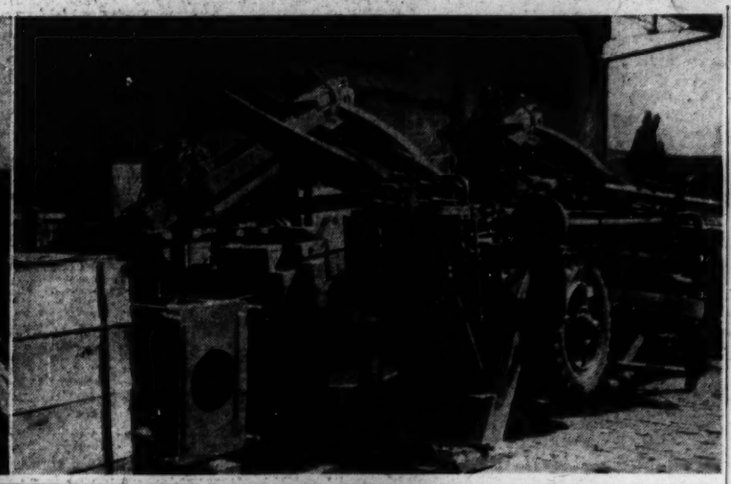
Not the least of Bolivia's rubber problems is its almost complete dependence on Brazil for importation of supplies, and exportation of raw rubber. Except for rubber that is smuggled across the Argentine border, or sold in legitimate trade up to the amount of 200 tons that is reserved to Bolivia for this purpose, the traffic is all down-river into Brazil.

R. D. C. officials in Bolivia told me—with feeling—that machinery they desperately needed had been piled on docks at Belém for months.

The Brazilian Madeira-Mamoré Railway is a bottleneck. Some rubber grows seamed and old lying in the sun and rain as it waits for months to be moved over this slender single track in the wilderness.

Sometimes the railway is held up by shortages of ships reaching Porto Velho at its downstream terminus to take the rubber to Manáos and Belém.

So the Amazonian rubber result in its central area must be assessed by combining Bolivian and Brazilian reports, with Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela playing smaller but important roles.



Roland Hall Sharp

Bolivia Grapples With Obstructions to Rubber Output

Upper right: Machinery and other equipment piled on the dock at Belém, Brazil, near the mouth of the Amazon, awaiting shipment to Bolivia for use of the Rubber Development Corporation. When photographed last December, this material had lain on the docks since the previous June. Officials in Bolivia complain that the Brazilian shipping line, S. N. A. P. P., does not move supplies as rapidly as it could. Upper left: Logs in the Chaparé River, Bolivia. This is a key link in transport between Bolivia's rubber country and the highlands. Many ships are sunk by submerged logs. Lower: The Bolivian Congress in La Paz, seen across the central plaza.

King Crab Trade Sidles to U. S. From Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KODIAK, Alaska—New American capital has come into Alaska during the past two years to can the giant King crab, once prized only by Japanese "floater" canners, and Government men who know about the fisheries say Washington never again will allow the Nipponese nation to send its fishermen with their long nets into the richest salmon area of the world, around Bristol Bay, Alaska.

The official interest taken in packing the King crab by Harold L. Ickes, Co-ordinator of Fisheries, is believed to have more important implications than the immediate goal of producing more food fish for a hungry Allied world. The King crab's habits have been studied but crab fishermen are scarce on account of the war. Workers for the task of picking and packing also are hard to find in the northern Pacific.

Mr. Ickes may be preparing to indorse the pending legislation of Alaska's Delegate Anthony J. Dimond which by resolution or statutory declaration would renounce the three-mile limit, a carryover from the days when a coastal defense gun would shoot only three miles out to sea. Mr. Dimond urges extension of governmental control over American fisheries to the so-called continental shelf, the outer limit of shallow coastal waters in the north Pacific ocean and Bering Sea.

Japanese fishing incursions, begun in 1935, were greatest in the Bristol Bay and Gulf of Alaska regions, being reported as far south as Sitka, Alaska's greatest halibut port. Tokyo excused its inroads on American salmon resources by pointing to the American acceptance of the three-mile limit. But Japan withdrew under pressure from Washington when its involvement in China threatened to weaken its hand in the Pacific.

History has shown that espionage work also was undertaken by the emperor's fishermen, some of whom were Nipponese Navy men on leave for special duty.

Whether the three-mile limit will be renounced by the United States Government, a new postwar world council or postwar bilateral treaties will end it, or Japan will realize that the north Pacific has become a "mare nostrum" for America, the handwriting on the wall already is shaping.

Senator Guy Gordon of Oregon sponsored a move to change the name of the Japanese current. A new bilateral treaty with Canada has been signed to govern taking of fur seals in the Pribilof Islands of Alaska, and it is recalled that Japan, which abrogated its pledges under the prewar seal agreement, to all appearances has forfeited its rights to a share in the fur seal revenues.

Allies Cut Off Vital Supplies From Japan

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii. Delayed—The iron door of blockade is steadily shutting Japan off from the essentials without which it cannot wage war. More and more, the loot from the co-prosperity sphere is failing to reach the homeland war machine.

According to Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, when Allied submarines and planes have completed the Pacific blockade, the two remaining Axis partners will be completely separated.

In an interview Admiral Ghormley recalled that it took two years to make the Atlantic safe for Allied ships and drive the German surface and submarine raiders to cover. When the Allies had enough of the proper types of escort vessels and planes working together, they were able to turn the anti-submarine war from the defensive to the offensive, win the battle of the Atlantic and—tighten the blockade against Germany.

Exchange With Germany

"Because Japan is an island empire, a blockade against Japan had little effect at first," said Admiral Ghormley. "The Pacific has been a tremendous water hazard for us to cross. But in spite of that, with the growth of our submarine forces, our blockade against Japan is growing tighter.

"As we advance westward with our amphibious, surface, submarine, and air offensive, this blockade will be strengthened. To throttle the Japanese, we must cut them off from strategic and critical materials which they obtain from North China. This will require a blockade in that direction from sea and air."

Admiral Ghormley said that vital war materials such as rubber and tin have been "sneaked through" from Japan to Germany. In return, the Japanese have received much needed tools and new German weapons from Hitler's war forges.

"But this traffic is dwindling," said Admiral Ghormley.

Asked to compare Japanese and German naval strategy, Admiral Ghormley pointed to the similar uses to which the two countries have put their fleets. Germany used its sea power in World War I chiefly as a threat to immobilize the British Navy.

The same has been true in this war. And the Japanese navy—after its offensive operations early in the war—has now been reduced to a condition where its existence is perhaps its most effective threat.

Japan Hopes For Surprise

"As long as the Japanese have a fleet, it influences the disposition of our naval forces," he said, "The Japs want to catch us as they did the Russians, in 1904, when they pounced on part of the Russian fleet and defeated it.

"The only way the Japanese can afford to fight us at sea is for a superior Japanese force to catch an inferior United States force. If they can't fight that way, they won't come out. Our defense against any such trap is constant alertness and a proper co-ordination of our task forces so that we do not allow any fleet unit to be cut off and surprised."

Success of operations which have carried our task forces to within 1,500 miles of Tokyo prove the completeness of this co-ordination up to now. Although he would make no definite prediction, Admiral Ghormley admitted the more than remote possibility that the Japanese fleet would never show up for a showdown fight.

Stalin Lauds U. S. Part In Soviet Gains

Johnston told by Premier huge American output direct contribution to Red Army victories.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 27 — Premier Joseph Stalin expressed high praise for American war production and its contribution to Soviet victories in a two and one-half hour conference with Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at the Kremlin last night.

Mr. Johnston was accompanied by United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Edward Page, Second Secretary of the Embassy. Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov was also present, and Vladimir Pavlov acted as interpreter.

At a subsequent press conference, both Mr. Johnston and Ambassador Harriman described the meeting as most cordial. Mr. Johnston was especially impressed by Premier Stalin's knowledge of America and American production.

Prepared Statement

The Russian leader gave Mr. Johnston a special prepared statement praising American business, labor, and agriculture for their helpful role in the war

The statement said:

"American business and American labor have done a remarkable job of production for the war. American agriculture also has performed unusually well. American machines of war and American food have contributed to the successes of the Red Army in its victories.

"The United States Government has played a major role in the development and co-ordination of this production and also in fostering co-operation between our two countries."

Conversation resolved mainly around Soviet postwar production and industrial development, Soviet imports and exports, and future prospects of Soviet-American trade.

Talks With Stalin

Mr. Johnston asked most of the questions and Mr. Stalin supplied concise and lucid answers. The Chamber of Commerce head said that he could not relate the conversation except for the comments contained in the statement issued by Mr. Stalin.

Twice in the course of the conversation, everybody got up from the conference table to walk over to the window while the pales rattled to the crash of artillery salvoes and the twilight summer sky over the Kremlin was streaked with multicolored rockets as Moscow celebrated the two latest major Red Army victories — the liberation of the White Russian towns of Vitebsk and Zhlobin. The American guests took occasion personally to congratulate Premier Stalin.

As is customary on such occasions Mr. Johnston and Ambassador Harriman had been summoned to the Kremlin on short notice. The first inkling they got that they would probably see Mr. Stalin that night was when the Johnston party received word to be packed and ready to leave for the Urals and central Asia by five the next morning. These instructions said nothing about going to the Kremlin, but it was obviously now or never, and when toward the middle of the evening a telephone call was received, Mr. Johnston was ready and waiting.

Receives Hospitality

In the three weeks since his arrival in the Soviet Union Mr. Johnston has tasted a full measure of Russian hospitality at almost daily banquets.

He has visited a prodigious number of factories around Moscow and Leningrad, and everywhere asks the same three questions: Name and age of the director and the number of women workers, after which correspondents who accompanied him on some of his flying tours reported he was ready to move on.

From a publicity standpoint, the trip has been somewhat of a disappointment to Mr. Johnston, as he has had to compete with the exciting arrival of United States bombers in Russia, the fall of Rome, the invasion of France, the opening of the Soviet summer offensive, and now the Republican Convention.

Planned Economy: More or Less?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

NEW YORK, June 27—Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, predicted here recently that the postwar period would bring socialization of basic industries and continuance of some measure of government control over manpower and materials.

The Future:

The terms of reference on which the outstanding social and economic problem of the reconstruction era will be fought are emerging phoenixlike from the ashes of war and the crumpled waste papers of peace planning.

Everywhere the lines are being drawn.

Usually the issue is defined as free enterprise versus planned economy. But this is an oversimplification. There are many definitions of free enterprise and many degrees of planned economy. Actually the basic question boils down to something like this:

Shall the postwar world move toward more government control of trade or toward less?

In the United States, influential segments of opinion take both an affirmative and a negative stand. There also is a substantial "middle-ground" element. Spokesmen for all three groups appear to be equally articulate.

In Britain, on the other hand, it is virtually a general belief that more government control is essential to future economic well-being. In Russia, the concept of free enterprise either is disdained or misunderstood. In China, so far as can be learned, opinion is divided pretty much as it is in the United States.

Anti-Control Thesis

The point of view of those Americans who do not accept the thesis that even a modicum of government control is necessary can perhaps be summed up in this manner:

The founders of the American Republic envisaged a nation built on freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom of enterprise. In 150 years, the practice of these freedoms has given to the American people the highest standard of living in the world. Why tinker with a system that has proven itself the most successful in all history? If it has worked so well in the past, why won't it work as well or better in the future?

The antithetical attitude can be presented as follows:

It is true that freedom of enterprise has resulted in a remarkably high standard of living. But it also has brought with it many inequalities, peacetime unemployment, and alternating cycles of prosperity and depression. Such inequalities and uncertainties are incompatible with the modern social concept and with a war-torn world in which the barriers of time and space have ceased to be barriers. More planned economy is the only thing that will eliminate inequalities and uncertainties. Therefore let us have more planned economy.

The position of the "middle grounders" can be told in a half-dozen words:

Let's try whichever system works the better.

Or, as one public figure put it recently, "Let industrialists either deliver the goods with America's gigantic war-born productive capacity or be prepared to give others a chance to use it."

But so much for the divided American outlook.

In Britain, the predominately Conservative Government has published a White Paper in which it proposes to assume control of the nation's economy to an extent unprecedented in peacetime in order to insure every man and woman a job.

This plainly is semi-socialism and the British Government accepts it as such without apology. Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin said in the House of Commons the other day, "We are turning our back finally on past doctrines and conceptions . . . and are opening a new epoch."

Naturally, there are many persons in Britain who do not believe in state interference in economic affairs, but it seems fully established an overwhelming majority of British opinion is solidly behind the Government.

British View

The general British state of thought can be summarized more or less in this fashion:

When the war is over, Britain no longer will be a creditor nation. It will face a "life-and-death" task even to win back its prewar export trade. It cannot ask the gallant fighting men who saved it from disaster to go back to the dole. Therefore, it must have a definitely assured standard of economic security. And the only way this can be attained is through planned economy,—as little or as much as is necessary.

Which of these differing theories will gain the upper hand?

Will Britain and the United States go separate ways economically?

What influence will Russia have on world trade?

How will the small nations fare?

Can compromises be effected?

The answers to these and innumerable other questions are known only to the future. But one thing is certain. The ultimate test of free enterprise in the postwar era will be a pragmatic one. The peoples of the world are going to judge by results.

As Wendell L. Willkie declared the other day, "A solution of international economic problems is as indispensable for future peace and security as political and military solutions."

Negro M. P.'s Patrol In London First Time

LONDON, June 27 (Reuter)—Negro United States Military Policemen went on duty in London for the first time yesterday.

It is understood that American headquarters here do not allow Negro policemen to patrol in pairs. Hence in the West End white and Negro M. P.'s were seen out on patrol together.

These Negro policemen are all men with unusually high educational qualifications. Many of them are university graduates.

Taffie Family Now En Route From Hub

Taffletown, U. S. A.

Rrom an authoritative and unimpeachable source comes word that Henry Q. Taffie, prominent Taffletown citizen, is now en route home following a visit to the headquarters of The Christian Science Monitor. The subject of these talks cannot be revealed at the present time. Mrs. Taffie and young Taffie accompanied the uncommunicative Taffletown tycoon, reports our correspondent.

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Warren Calls on Republicans to Win War and Guard Peace

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Following is the partial text of the keynote speech, delivered last night by Gov. Earl Warren of California to the Republican National Convention:

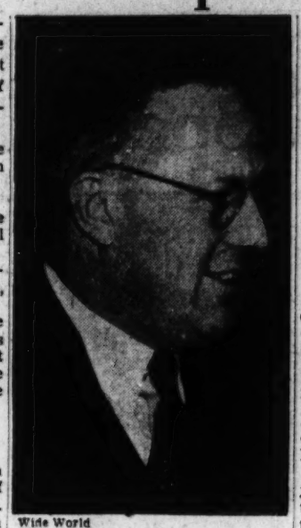
We are here to do a job for the American people. And we mean business. . . .

This is our job:

To get our boys back home again—victorious and with all speed.

To open the door for all Americans—to open it, not just to jobs, but to opportunity!

To make and guard the peace so wisely and so well that this time will be the last time that American homes are called to give their sons and daughters to the agony and tragedy of war. . . .



Wide World

Gov. Earl Warren
Of California, Keynote Speaker and Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention.

Only One Answer

This convention and this election are not time out from the job of winning the war and the peace. This convention and this election are part of that job. . . .

That is the biggest job Americans have ever undertaken together. It is too big a job for little Americans—it is too big a job for a quarreling America. There is room for honest differences among us. There is no room for disunity. We can be of differing minds. But we must be of one heart.

That singleness of heart is not something we can wait for. Our boys in Normandy, in Italy, in India and China, in the far reaches of the South Pacific—they are not waiting for it. They are of one heart. What a highly courageous, steadfast heart it is.

What they ask of us—what they have the right to expect of us—is singleness of heart here at home. . . .

It is the purpose of this convention to put the public welfare above private self-interest; to put the nation above the party; to put the progress of the whole American community above special privileges for any part of it; to put indispensable principles—once and for all—above indispensable men. . . .

Nation Looks Ahead

Certainly, we are not here to look for a road back to some status quo. There is no status to which we could or should return. The future cannot be overtaken in reverse. Neither are we here to work out some easy-sounding scheme whereby America can stand still. We believe that America wants to get along and keep going. . . .

In that spirit we can be confident of the future. It will not be easy. We have nothing easy to offer. Dark days lie ahead. We have no tricks to escape them. We expect tough going and we are ready for it. There is no pessimism, no defeatism, no bitterness, no jauntiness among us. Too much that we love and cherish is at stake. And of one thing we are sure: America can come through these trying, desperate times a finer, happier, better-spirited America. . . .

That is what the American people expect the Republican Party to accomplish. They are already turning to us for its accomplishment. That is why, in so many streams of late, they have been changing so many horses. That is why—in city halls, court houses and state capitols, where government is closest to the people—the people have returned to Republican government. That is why, in election after election, they are restoring Republican leadership to Congress.

Swing Back to G. O. P.

The people did this, not just because they wanted a change. They did it because they wanted a chance. As times became more critical, as their problems became more complex, as strange politics and questionable practices added to their difficulties and increased their confusions, they instinctively returned to the Republican Party. . . .

Three out of every four Americans now live under Republican state administrations. In Washington, where the bureaucrats live, there is still a Democrat in the White House. But out where the people live, the country is predominantly Republican. . . .

They are determined, this year, to have more of that kind of government. They are determined to have more of it in the states. They are determined to have more of it in Congress. They are determined to have more of it—and a great deal more of it—in the White House.

In those states where the people have returned to the Republican Party, government is not only for the people, but of and by the people. That means not some of the people, but all of the people. Their kind of representative government reaches from ocean to ocean and from border to border. It extends to both sides of the tracks. It includes every citizen. That is why the platform of this convention will be one on which all of use can stand together—not divided by race or creed, not as minorities or majorities, but as fellow Americans. . .

In those states which are already Republican, you will find the record of public administration is progressive, enlightened, and in the public interest. In those states you will find increased emphasis upon the public health, upon free education, upon care for orphaned and neglected children, upon support for the aged, for the victims of industrial accidents, for those handicapped by physical disabilities, and for the victims of economic misfortune. . . .

What is the result of that kind of government? I can tell you. I can tell you in terms that every American with a son fighting overseas will understand. To win the war in the air, those Republican states have been called on to produce more than 81 per cent of all our airplanes. To win the war at sea, those states have been called on to produce more than 76 per cent of all our ships. To win the war on land, those states have been called on to produce more than 87 per cent of all our ordnance—and more than 83 per cent of all our other fighting equipment.

The American people were introduced, not long ago, to Dr. Win-the-War. From the record of these states it is clear that Dr. Win-the-War is a Republican.

But this war cannot be fought and won as Republicans or Democrats. This is an all-American war. There is a place for every American in it. There is no place of honor for any American who is not in it. . . .

The generals who command our armies, the admirals who command our fleets are no more Republican or Democratic than the armies and the fleets which they command. . . .

Our purpose is to see that the country is responsive to their military leadership; to stand back of them through good days and bad; to see to it that they get the materials needed for victory. . . .

To thatwe dedicate ourselves as our first objective; to keep the war out of politics and politics out of the war; to strengthen, among us, that spirit of single-mindedness, of unity, of self-forgetfulness that will hearten our military leaders, strengthen their hands and speed the day when having bivouacked along the main streets of Germany and Japan, they will lead our boys victoriously home again.

Postwar Opportunity

But when the war is won, what then? We will have 11,000,000 men and women out of uniform. We will have millions of war workers whose war work has stopped. We will have tens of thousands of businessmen whose war contracts have been canceled.

What will those millions of Americans want? They will want what is the right of every American to have. They will want jobs. By jobs, they do not mean made jobs—with the Government as employer. That is not what we mean, either. They mean money-making jobs in private industry. . . .

We will see to it that they get that chance. We can see to it because we know what it is that makes jobs and opportunity. We know that government does not make them—not the kind of jobs the people want and which we aim to help the people to get. Government is nonproducing. It lives off the production of others. Government-made jobs can be a crisis necessity. But such jobs are not good enough for the long pull. . . .

The belief that we have come to the end of the road, that a dead-end street is all that we have ahead of us—that will not produce jobs and opportunity either. That belief is defeatism. The fruit of defeatism is an economy of scarcity. We know what scarcity produces. It produces scarcity; of jobs, of opportunity, of the good things of life.

We know what it is that makes jobs and opportunity. We know that private production makes them. We know that our productive system going full blast can make enough of them. It is the Republican Party that has kept that knowledge alive in America. . . .

Friendly Government

But we Republicans also know that full-blast production—and the jobs and opportunity which it makes—can only come in a climate that is friendly to production. A climate that is friendly to production requires a government that is friendly to production. It requires a government which believes that our economic soil, far from being worn out, is still life-giving; a government which believes that those who work honorably and well to make that soil produce, far from being a threat to our well-being, are the hope of it; a government which, far from penalizing production, encourages it; a government which believes in an economy of plenty because its aim for all the people is abundance.

In such a climate, labor and management will not be set off—one against the other. They will realize,—government can help them to realize—that they do not represent two different systems; that they are, rather, part of the same system. They will understand that they are partners in that system. If, for any reason, one partner fails, both will be destroyed. They will understand, also, that such a partnership system exists for more than profit. . . .

With such an understanding of their relationship to each other and their responsibility to the community, labor and management can reconcile their day-to-day differences in order, together, to make full production possible. It is a Republican responsibility to foster that climate and speed that understanding. . . .

But to insure such a future, this war must end in something better than an armistice. . . .

In their hearts the American people know what kind of peace they want. They may differ upon details, but they are agreed upon the things that are really important. What is needed is effective leadership, honestly and vigorously to carry into realization the aspirations upon which our people are united. . . .

We want a peace that is based upon realities and not upon the insecure foundation of mere words or promises. That means a peace which, being mindful of the interest of other nations, does not neglect or sacrifice the interests of our own nation.

None of these aspirations can be realized under a leadership that plays power politics on a world-wide stage. They cannot be achieved under a leadership which neglects the interests of America. No such leadership can hope to keep the world's respect or to unite America in helping to solve the world's problems. Nor can they ever be achieved by a leadership which holds itself superior to the wisdom of the people.

As Republicans, we are united in uncompromising opposition to aggression. We are prepared to take a definite stand against aggression not merely to denounce it, but to resist it and restrain it. That calls for effective co-operation with all the peace-loving nations of the world: for the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes which otherwise might lead to war. We are agreed, too, that if such a program is to be effective, the friendly co-operation of the war's principal allied combatants—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China—is as essential as the keystone of an arch. But beyond that is the task of establishing order, maintaining peace and extending prosperity.

We stand ready to welcome every nation that is prepared in honesty and good will to join with us in the accomplishment of that purpose. And we know that if we are to maintain respect among the nations of the world, if we are to be able to keep our own commitments and to compel recalcitrants to keep theirs, we must keep America ever strong and self-reliant.

Party Blazes Trail

The Republican Party has not waited to declare these principles. At the Mackinac Conference we blazed the way for them. . . .

This is the job we are here to do. These are the things about which we mean business: to get the boys victoriously back home; to open the door to jobs and opportunity; to make a peace that this time will be lasting. This is too great an undertaking for petty politics; for name-calling or for hate making. There is no place among us for malcontents. We are in no mood for torchlight jubilation. Whether we win as a party is of less importance to us than whether we win as a people.

There has been progress in every decade of American history. Progress is an American habit. We do not propose to deny the progress that has been made during the last decade. Neither do we aim to repeal it. Whatever its source, if it is good, we will acknowlerge it. . . .

We believe the New Deal is leading us away from representative government. We believe that its centralization of power in the numerous bureaus at Washington will eventually destroy freedom as Americans have always understood it—freedom in the home, freedom of individual opportunity in business and employment, freedom to govern ourselves locally.

We believe the New Deal is destroying the two-party system. The New Deal is no longer the Democratic Party. It is an incongruous clique within that Party. It retains its power by patronizing and holding together incompatible groups. It talks of idealism and seeks its votes from the most corrupt political machines in the country. The leaders of its inner circle are not representatives of the people. They are the personal agents of one man. Their appointments to public office are not made on the basis of efficiency or public approval but on the basis of loyalty to the clique. Under their rule, the Constitution has been short-circuited. The Cabinet has ceased to be a voice and has become an echo. Congress, wherever possible, has been circumvented by executive decree. Both Congress and the judiciary have been intimidated and bludgeoned to make them servile.

Over all of this—and over all of us—is the ominous, gargantuan figure of an arrogant, power-intoxicated bureaucracy. Nowhere in its vast domain has it been satisfied with merely one bureaucrat, if by hook or crook desks could be found for two. These bureaucrats of the New Deal tell the farmer what to sow and when to reap—sometimes without regard for either the seeds or the season. They require him to work in the fields all day and keep books for the Government all night.

These same bureaucrats tell the worker what union he shall join, what dues he shall pay, and to whom he must pay them. They soon will tell the worker where he can work and where he cannot work. Then the workers of America will be a long way down the road toward that kind of government which our nation is now resisting with all its power.

Business Entangled

These bureaucrats encumber the small businessman with a multiplicity of rules, regulations, orders and decrees which entangle him, stifle his business and darken his future. They move in—like political commissars—to watch over the shoulders of our industrialists—to say what, where, and how industry can produce.

They have threatened our free press. They have intimidated our free radio. They are using every device and excuse to insinuate themselves into control over the public schools of our states. They have injected a low grade of politics into the administration of relief and social welfare.

They have by-passed the governments of the states in an effort to destroy state effectiveness and compel the people to rely solely upon the New Deal clique at Washington for the solution of all their problems.

For years they have deprived entire regions of representation in the policy-making agencies of the Federal Government.

To perpetuate themselves in power, the New Deal clique has always capitalized upon some crisis. It has always had the indispensable man—the same man—for each succeeding crisis. The first time it was the depression. The second time it was the recession. Last time it was to keep us out of war. This time it will be to achieve peace. The next time—who knows what crisis it will be? That there will be one and that the indispensable man will still be indispensable, we can rely upon the New Deal clique to assert. The New Deal came to power with a song on its lips: "Happy Days Are Here Again." That song is ended. Even the melody does not linger on. Now we are being conditioned for a new song: "Don't Change Horses in the Middle of a Stream." That melody isn't likely to linger either. For 11 long years we have been in the middle of the stream. We are not amphibious. We want to get across. We want to feel dry and solid ground under our feet again. . . .

The Republican Party was born in a great crisis. The American people turned to it because they wanted to get safely, speedily through that crisis and get on their way again. Then, as now, the Republican Party was called by the people to displace a regime of men who had grown tired, complacent, and cynical in the business of government. Then, as now, the Republican Party was called upon to replace a party that was torn with dissension and in revolt against itself. Then, as now, the Republican Party was called by the people to furnish youth and vigor and vision.

Now, as then, the Republican Party will respond to that call. It will represent the nation, the whole nation and nothing but the nation. It will devote itself fervently to the problems of the people and in everything it does the Constitution of the United States of America will be its guiding star. It will function through established law and not through the caprice of bureaucratic regulation. There shall be one law for all men. Its greatest concern will always be for those who have the greatest need. It will conduct government openly where the people can see, discuss and decide. It will operate less from the government down and more from the people up. It will make wise and careful use of the people's money. It will keep the public's books in such a way as to allow the people to see how their money is used. It will see that taxes are just, visible, and designed to stimulate rather than punish. It will strengthen our great public school system, keep it under the control of state and local government, where it is responsive to the people, and prepare it to play a stronger part in the life of the republic.

It will promote peace in industry by stimulating good will between labor and management. It will free the agencies of public information from the domination of government. It will make fully effective the immeasurable strength of the nation by promoting good will and unity at home. It will not be cocksure in good times or depressed and cynical in bad times. It will direct our combined material and spiritual resources against the enemies of our country. It will make any sacrifice to achieve victory even one day sooner so our boys can come home. It will see to it that they are cared for when they do come home. It and we will honor them the rest of our lives. . . .

It takes faith to build such an America—a strong faith, the same faith that now sustains our fighting men; a faith that is truly "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

With such a faith—which is our faith—we shall march under God toward victory, toward opportunity, toward peace.

Sultan Says It's O. K. For Women to Ride 'Magic Carpet' Now

LONDON, June 26 (Reuter)—The southern Arabian route flown by British Overseas Airways now is open to women passengers for the first time.

The Sultan of Muscat, through whose territory the route passes, has stipulated that women passengers on no account may show themselves in the village adjoining the airport. But they may stay in the vicinity of a special rest house erected on the airfield for that purpose while they await a change of planes.

The devout and orthodox Moslem Sultan is very much interested in air travel and himself has flown on several occasions. British Overseas Airways always has shown every respect for Mohammedan observances and it is a company order that all station radios must close down during the four periods of prayer each day.

Plane Surplus Exchange Urged

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Wholesale extension of air-line routes after the war merely because of a large surplus of military planes is opposed by the War Contracts Subcommittee of the Senate Military Committee.

Estimating that at the end of the war the Army will have billions of unneeded equipment, the group recommended that surplus aircraft be traded for landing rights, strategic minerals or other items needed from foreign countries.

The mere existence of a large number of planes produced for war use will create a temptation for expansion of air-line routes, indiscriminate establishment of feeder lines and widespread tramp air cargo operations, the committee said in a report. It urged that the Civil Aeronautics Board be the deciding agency for such developments.

"Gifts should not be made merely for the sake of good neighbors," the report said. "Experience casts doubt upon the creation of latsing good will by such gifts."

Makers of Aircraft To Aid Servicemen

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—World War II veterans who need jobs will get preferential treatment with eight member manufacturing companies of the Aircraft War Production Council, east coast, under a new policy just announced.

Stating that about 15,000 veterans had been rehired so far by member companies, the council said all the manufacturers had taken special steps to set up procedures for handling veterans' applications, with special treatment for those with physical or mental handicaps.

The eight companies are: Aviation Corp., Bell Aircraft Corp., Chance-Vought Aircraft Division of United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright Corp., Eastern Aircraft Division of General Motors, Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., the Glenn L. Martin Company, and Republica Aviation Corp.

Sims New Head of Winthrop College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C., June 27—Senator Henry R. Sims of Orangeburg has been elected President of Winthrop College, the $4,400,000 State-owned and operated girls' school here, the board of trustees of the institution announced.

Senator Sims succeeded Dr. Shelton Phelps, who resigned a year ago because of health reasons. Dr. Mowat Fraser, dean of the college, has been acting president since Dr. Phelps' resignation which became effective last July 1.

Gov. Olin D. Johnston, executive chairman of the board, said earlier this year, after affairs of the school had become the center of heated debate in the General Assembly, that he believed election of a president would be a major step toward returning the school to the accredited lists of the American Association of University Women (A. A. U. M.) and the Association of American Universities (A. A. U.).

The college also had been placed on probation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1942, after two professors were dismissed the previous year.

The A. A. U. W. and the A. A. U. removed the school from their accredited lists for "failure to maintain minimum standards." Governor Johnston observed of the college's affairs that "the criticized defects of Winthrop's administration have been removed largely."

King's Physician Hits Socialized Medicine

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 27 (AP)—Sir John Weir, official physician to King George VI of England, urged opposition to socialized medicine legislation, in a communication read June 26 at the 100th annual convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

The communication, addressed to the Institute, cited the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill in the United States and the Beveridge Plan in Britain as containing examples of legislation for "state medicine."

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Gladys Hasty Carroll, author of "As the Earth Turns," is shown (lower left) in her garden. (Upper left) A section of the audience attending one of the productions of the folk play based on her book and given in its natural setting by the townspeople, members of the Emery's Bridge Community Association. (Upper right) The picturesque bridge from which the town derives its name. (Lower right) The meetinghouse which was restored through community effort after Gladys Hasty Carroll returned home.

Gladys Hasty Carroll Brings New Life As Well as Fame to Emery's Bridge

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The once-white meetinghouse was gray and crumbling and had been closed for years; the long-abandoned little red schoolhouse tottered on its foundations; about the only sign of life was the softly flowing stream beneath the picturesque structure that gave the tiny Maine hamlet its name. That was Emery's Bridge 12 years ago.

Then one day it sat up quickly and rubbed its eyes. A favorite daughter had come home, after years of absence, and caught it napping! Gladys Hasty Carroll had returned to live among her people; for here she had been born, and there was no place on earth that she loved so much. She realized the need of a common incentive and mutual interests to knit the community together again. Perhaps as a group they could work on some project vital to all of them.

She talked the idea over with a few others, and it was decided to take the forlorn old meetinghouse in hand. There was no money for renovation, but none was needed just then; for once their interest had been awakened, carpenters, masons, farmers all gladly contributed their time and the work of their hands. When they got to the painting, however, it was possible to give only the old door a coat of gleaming white, for paint costs money.

After the roof had been made tight, the women of the community did their part in making the interior suitable for use — floors, walls and pews were made clean and shining again; and to the delight of all, it was found that the organ would still function. Now they could come together and sing the old hymns that their fathers and mothers had loved and sung there before them. And any girl wanting a church wedding wouldn't have to go to the village! Then they found a minister who agreed to hold a service in the church each Sunday during the summer. (At present there is a mid-week service also the year round.)

Give Time and Labor

More than that, he expressed a desire to live among them. Again the volunteers pooled their time and labor to make the old parsonage livable; and garrets yielded sufficient furniture to furnish the house comfortably.

With the community now fully awake and enthused with pride, money was necessary to continue the work so successfully begun. It was decided to give a program in the meetinghouse, featuring home talent. The sum of $60.00 was realized through voluntary offering. Think of the paint $60.00 would buy! Three months later another program was given, followed by "open house" at the parsonage. Meantime, the villagers, six miles distant in South Berwick, had heard of the goings-on at Emery's Bridge and came in goodly numbers to see for themselves the restored meetinghouse and parsonage. They liked what they saw and helped the cause with their contributions.

With the matters of church and parsonage cared for, the need of a place for social activities was felt; for the young people now preferred to stay at home for their fun. And there was the deserted schoolhouse just begging to have a part in the new community life! It was decided to purchase the building from the town; but this transaction called for money first —before renovation could begin. And Gladys Carroll came to the rescue with an idea.

She had written a book about her beloved community and its people, called "As the Earth Turns"—a book which quickly became a national best seller. The characters were drawn from life —the people among whom she lived, worked and played. Why not adapt from it a folk-play with all the parts taken by the very people who had inspired them? And it would be given against the background of their own woods, pastures and fields. They would be real people, going about their everyday life.

Works Out the Play

Mrs. Carroll worked out the scenes and rehearsals started. There would be two performances, on successive days, which were advertised in near-by towns. The price of admission was fixed at 40 cents. Three hundred chairs had been rented from town, and it was hoped there would be sufficient audience to fill them. Nobody—least of all Mrs. Carroll—was prepared for what happened. Over 1000 people came to the first performance. And many were so impressed with what they saw that they returned the next day. Thus "As the Earth Turns," the book that came alive, became an institution at Emery's Bridge. For ten years these country folk have played to packed "houses," the best seats selling for $2.20—selling well in advance, too! The past two seasons, however, have been difficult, Mrs Carroll told me, as practically all the young men in the cast are serving their country; and gas and rubber shortages have reduced the audience. But one performance has been given, with no admission charge; but war bonds and stamps have been sold.

With this unexpected success, it became necessary to place community affairs on a business basis, so the Emery's Bridge Community Association was organized. It functions the year round, holding a business meeting each month. With the funds on hand it was possible to transform the old schoolhouse into one of the finest community houses in the State. One side wall was extended, enlarging the original schoolroom to twice its size; an up-to-date kitchen and entrance hall were added; an adequate basement was provided for a furnace; and there are a supper room and library, also.

Some of the income has been used to provide permanent playhouse equipment, including built-in benches around a natural amphitheater. And electric current has been brought in from a mile and a half up the road.

We sat by the crackling hearth fire in Mrs. Carroll's charming living room, discussing Emery's Bridge—its past and present, its people and the seemingly impossible things that have been accomplished by co-operation. "I feel," she said, "that what we have done, any community can do. It's all a matter of working together, pooling assets and being willing to understand one another. We had to begin that way before we had money to work with; and without the will, we never would have had the money. There are, oh, so many things I could tell you! The cumulative results of smaller undertakings have been tremendous!"

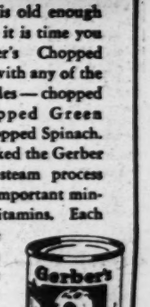
"Dunnybrook" Is Next

I was interested to learn what plans, if any, were afoot for the summer of 1944. "I think now," Mrs. Carroll said, "that we shall present some scenes from 'Dunnybrook' (her recently published book), for I would like to continue the tradition without a break. In these scenes, too, we can use older men, women, girls and children. And it may bring a measure of comfort and reassurance to the audience to live in the past for a time, during these trying days." (Incidentally, "Dunnybrook" is an ancient name for Emery's Bridge.) "When peace comes," she added, "we hope to resume production of 'As the Earth Turns' on a full-scale basis under the auspices of the Emery's Bridge Community Association.

Gladys Carroll—radiant, genuine and keenly interested in people—would be the first to deny the importance of the part she has taken in what has been accomplished. With characteristic modesty, she kept herself in the background throughout our conversation, enthusing over what her friends and neighbors had done.

BABY DIET HINTS

If your baby is old enough to chew, then it is time you served Gerber's Chopped Foods. Begin with any of the three vegetables — chopped Carrots, chopped Green Beans and chopped Spinach. These are cooked the Gerber way with a steam process that protects important minerals and vitamins. Each comes in the same size can as Gerber's Strained Foods — an average serving for older babies.



Gerber's
Baby Foods
FREMONT, MICH. OAKLAND, CALIF.
Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

Dr. McElroy, Head of Athens School, Helps Greek Refugees in Palestine

By Dorothy P. Cushing
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A dramatic story of seven gruelling days in a motor lorry crossing blazing desert sands, camping in the open at night and waking to find herself among staring camels, comes from Dr. Katharine L. McElroy, President of Pierce College, Athens, Greece, Congregational educator under the American Board of Foreign Missions, who is now working with Greek refugees in southern Palestine.

It took Dr. McElroy almost a month to get from the United States to Cairo. She traveled on four commercial planes, two trains, two bombers, and two lorries to do it. She has just sent home an account of her experiences.

Memorable Trip

"I spent seven days in lorries, camping out in the desert at night. I traveled with a number of Syrian merchants 18 hours a day, sitting on a hard wooden bench and riding over the roughest roads imaginable. The first morning I waked up to find myself in the desert with a lot of camels and half-naked Africans standing a few feet off looking at me solemnly. Half the time we rode in the blazing sun with the temperature between 100 and 107 degrees. We took our own food and our own folding cots."

After six days and nights of acute discomfort in the lorries, Dr. McElroy was happily rescued by an English governor in one of the desert towns who got her a place on the bomber.

Dr. McElroy now wears a military uniform with the rank of a British army captain because she is working under UNRRA.

Reaching Cairo she immediately plunged into work helping with all kinds of odd jobs for the Greek War Relief. She located and bought supplies for the refugee camps, searching out everything from knitting needles to lumber.

"I spent a whole morning in the crowded bazaar streets looking for 150 pairs of knitting needles," she writes, "and finally I bought two pounds of wire instead, with which the refugees will make their own needles. On another day I hunted for lumber, going to government salvage stations, houses being torn down, etc. I had to explain what I was after and I used alternately French, Greek, English, and the sign language!"

For a year prior to her departure from America Dr. McElroy worked with just one thought in mind—that of getting back to her beloved Greece. She spent this time organizing a Pierce College Relief Unit of volunteer workers, in co-operation with the Service Committee and the Congregational Christian Committee for War Victims and Services. A half dozen such volunteer workers stand ready to go out as soon as travel facilities can be secured. They will work among Greek refugees in Palestine until they can join Miss McElroy in Greece when enemy forces have been driven out.

The latest word which Dr. McElroy has received from Pierce College in Greece tells of buildings that are stripped of equipment and occupied by German troops. The faculty of the school has been carrying on valiantly with inadequate food and clothing, and with a handful of students, in a hired building.

Katharine McElroy has crossed the Atlantic three times since this war began. She was in Athens aiding the retiring president of Pierce College for six months.

Pierce College was founded in Greece by the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1923. Located on a beautiful campus, the college had the approval of the educational authorities of the Greek government. It was and is non-sectarian and international in character, although distinctly a Christian institution.

Nazis Take School

When the Greek-Italian war broke out it had a student body of over 400, with graduates in all parts of the world. Then came the invasion by the German armies when long lines of gray mechanized units rolled into Athens and the hated swastika was planted on the cherished Acropolis.

During those early days the College was used as a hospital for wounded Greek soldiers, but these were moved out to make room for the Germans who soon, according to reports, stripped the college buildings of valuable equipment and turned them into a hospital for their own use.

Dr. McElroy was born in Princeton, New Jersey, where her father was a professor for 25 years in Princeton University. She attended Miss Fine's School in Princeton, Madeira School, Washington, D. C., and spent two years abroad in French schools. She is a graduate of Barnard College, B.A., Oxford University, England (B.Litt. and Ph.D.) and Union Theological Seminary. Dr. McElroy has taught at Wells College, New York, where she was for a time, and at Wellesley College. While she was in England she assisted Dr. Maude Royden in famous Guildhouse, London.

Referring to her recruiting of a volunteer service unit Dr. McElroy said on the eve of her departure for the Near East: "Any day now Greece may again be free. With her population of only six million and her little, badly equipped army she withstood the hitherto invincible Axis armies, upset Hitler's timetable, and forced him to delay his first 'spring campaign' against Russia until summer. Americans remembering this will want to make up to her the years of suffering, starvation, terror and slavery she has endured in the common cause.

"There will be no books, no maps, no blackboards, no laboratory equipment, when we get back to Pierce College. The faculty for over three years with no regular salaries are now without shoes, without adequate clothing, without other food than that provided by relief centers. There are five or six hundred students who are eager to begin or resume their education who for three years or more have been too weak from hunger, too poor, too busy earning enough to keep alive, to go in for intellectual pursuits. This is what we will find when we return!"

Flounder Can Be a Tempting Main Dish

By Hope Gaul
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prominent among the fish making up the large hauls these days along the Atlantic seaboard is flounder. This unpretentious fish is also obtainable in other parts of this fish-fortunate country of ours. Besides being plentiful, flounder is inexpensive and nourishing and lends itself to the simple, though exciting, concoction of several dishes for which the Creole chefs of New Orleans are famous. For example, there is:

Filet of Flounder Marseilles

6 to 8 filets of flounder
1 onion
3 cups rich soup stock
2 tablespoons butter substitute
2 tablespoons sifted flour
½ cup evaporated milk
½ cup Parmesan cheese
½ cup chopped almonds

Cut the filet in narrow strips, roll each strip and fasten with toothpick. Fry the chopped onion in butter substitute, add stock and cook the filet in this until well done. Next, remove filet to a baking dish. Thicken the sauce in pan by stirring in the flour that has been made, with the addition of a little water, into a smooth, thin paste. Let this sauce cook for a few minutes and then add evaporated milk. Pour the sauce over the fish in the baking dish. Sprinkle grated cheese and chopped almonds on top and allow the contents of dish to brown under the broiler.

Baked Flounder Creole

1 large flounder
2 cups fine bread crumbs
1 onion, chopped fine
¼ cup melted butter substitute
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
Salt and pepper to taste

Have the head cut off and the flounder cleaned without slitting. To make a stuffing, mix the chopped onion, parsley and bread crumbs, season to taste with salt and pepper and moisten with the melted butter substitute. If too dry, moisten the dressing slightly with a few drops of water also. Stuff the fish and place in a baking pan, season with salt and pepper and sprinkle with bread crumbs; dot the fish with butter or substitute and put a little water in the pan; then sprinkle the fish with a tablespoon or more of flour. Place the pan in a moderate oven and bake for 1½ hours, basting occasionally with the gravy to prevent dryness. With this baked fish, if one would do things in the best Deep Southern tradition, one should serve

Savory Fish Sauce

1 can tomato soup
½ cup water
4 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped onion
6 stuffed olives, chopped
2 tablespoons oleomargarine
½ teaspoon salt

Cook together all the above ingredients for about 15 minutes; then pour, while steaming hot, over the baked fish.

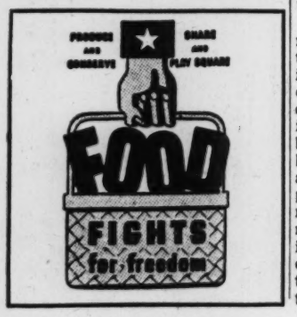
Kedgeree

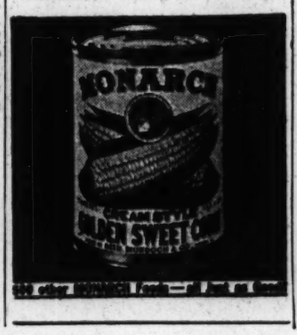
1 cup leftover boiled flounder
2 tablespoons cooked rice
1 tablespoon oleomargarine
2 hard-boiled eggs cut into small sections

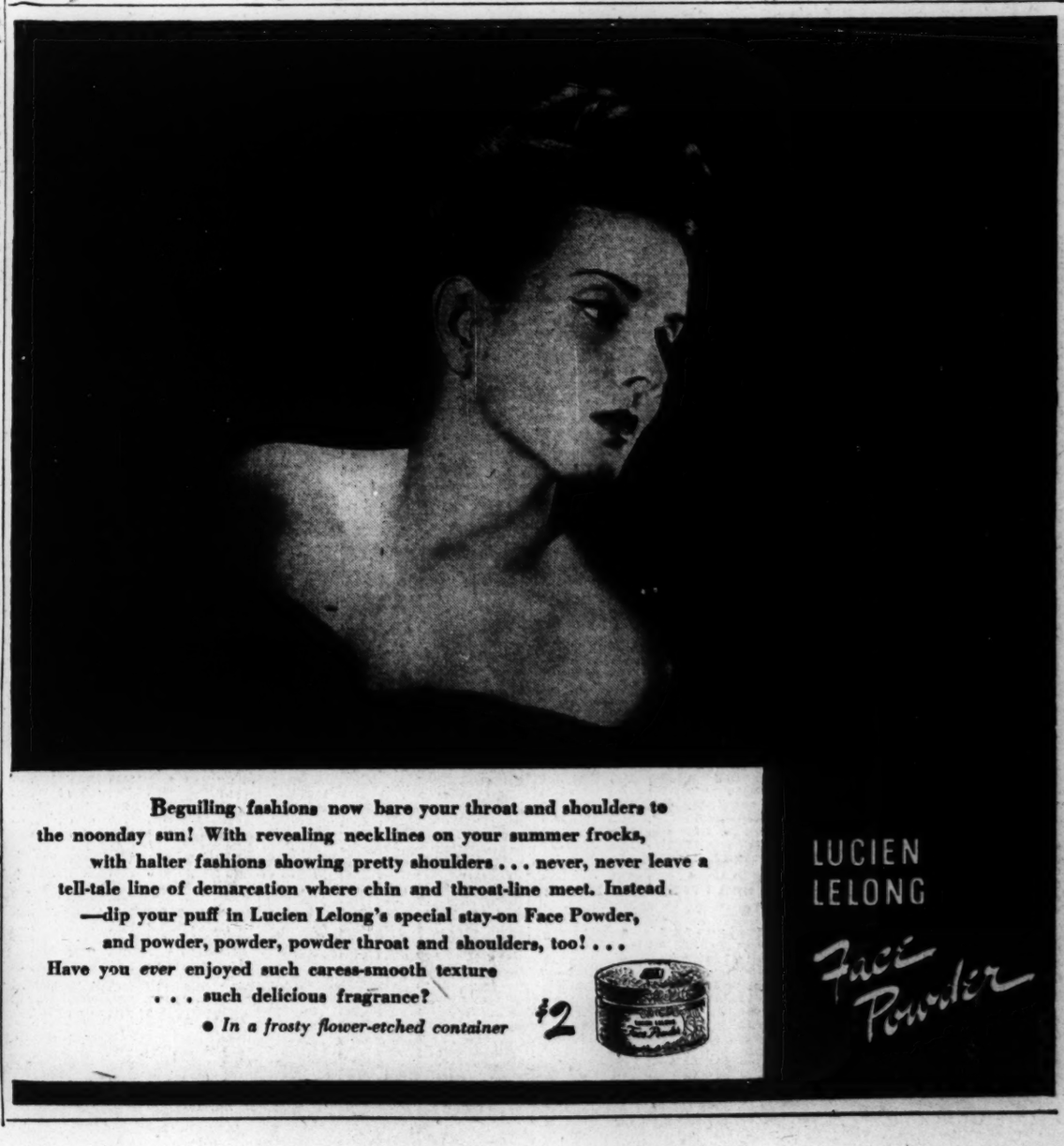
Place the above ingredients in a saucepan and allow to simmer for about 10 minutes. Serve on toast squares.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.







Beguiling fashions now bare your throat and shoulders to the noonday sun! With revealing necklines on your summer frocks, with halter fashions showing pretty shoulders . . . never, never leave a tell-tale line of demarcation where chin and throat-line meet. Instead —dip your puff in Lucien Lelong's special stay-on Face Powder, and powder, powder, powder throat and shoulders, too! . . .
Have you *ever* enjoyed such caress-smooth texture . . . such delicious fragrance?
• *In a frosty flower-etched container* $2

LUCIEN LELONG
Face Powder

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (shs.)	2,200,200
Previous day's sales	1,720,260
1944 volume to date	123,777,710
1943 volume to date	168,705,388

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	55.5	Prev day	55.3
Month ago	53.0	Year ago	52.0
1944 high	55.6	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	64	64	64	+ ½
Adams Exp .15e	17	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ½e	1	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	4	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	9	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	89	89	89	
Alaska Juneau	38	6¾	6½	6½	
Allegany Corp	242	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Allegany pf	92	32⅜	31⅝	32	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	5	56½	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg LudStl .70e	9	27⅞	27½	27½	
Allen Indust 3½g	18	13⅞	13	13⅞	+1
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	148	147	147	—1
Allied Mills 2e	7	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	86	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	25	39⅝	39	39⅝	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	112	112	112	
Alpha P Cem ½e	5	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
Amal Lea	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Amal Lea pf 5½k	4	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	5	102	101	102	+2
Am AgChDel 1.20	3	28¼	28	28	
Am Airlines 1½g	2	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .60e	12	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	43	19⅜	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e	11	44	43⅝	44	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	92	11¾	11½	11½	
Am Can 3	5	89¼	88½	88½	
Am Can pf 7	† 30	178¼	177½	177½	
Am Car&Fdy 4g	15	37⅝	37¼	37¼	
Am Car&F pf3½e	4	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a	†150	120	119	119	
Am Chain & C 2	6	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Am Colortype .30e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Am Crys S pf 6	† 10	103½	103½	103½	+1
Am Distil	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Am European ½g	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	2	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	14	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
Am&FP 36 pf 3k	4	88½	88¼	88½	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf3½zk	16	96⅞	96¼	96¼	
Am&FP 2pf	55	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ½
Am Haw SS 1½e	6	35½	35	35½	+ ½
Am Hide & Leath	35	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	75	75	75	+ ½
Am Ice	22	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am In Ill pf2½	† 20	50	50	50	
Am Locomotive½e	58	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	89½	89	89½	— ⅝
Am M&Fdy .80	7	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am M&Met ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal ½e	3	25	24½	25	+ ½
Am Metal pf 6	† 1	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	†170	37	35½	37	+1
Am Pow & Lt	17	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	11	49¾	49	49	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	22	45⅞	45	45	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .20e	367	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	102	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Am RolMpf4½g	†450	73¾	72⅞	73¾	+1
Am SafetyRaz ½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am Seating ½g	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†180	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
Am Smelt & R 2	27	43	41¾	43	+1⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 17	156¾	156	156	
Am Snuff 1.80e	2	42¾	42⅜	42¾	+ ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs 2	24	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
Am Stores ¾e	5	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	15	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	128¼	128¼	128½	+1¼
Am Sum Tob 1e	5	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	26	160⅞	160½	160⅞	+ ½
Am Tobacco 3a	2	70⅜	69½	70⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	5	71¼	71	71½	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6	†100	151½	151½	151½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	41	13¾	13⅜	13½	
Am Viscose 1e	14	48⅞	48½	48¾	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	243	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	4	93	92	92	— ½
Am Woolen	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	4	86½	85¾	85¾	— ¼
A Zinc L & S	52	5¾	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Am Zn pr pf 2½k	1	50½	50½	50½	+2½
Anaconda Cop 1e	111	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
Anac W&C ¼e	†380	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .30e	9	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ½e	3	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
APW Paper	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Armour & Co	154	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	12	92½	92¼	92½	+1
Armour & Co pf	† 80	106	104½	106	+2½
Armstrong Cork½e	21	46½	45⅝	46½	+1
Arnold Const ½	1	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20e	38	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
Assc Dry Gds ½e	18	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Asso D Gds1pf6	† 50	103	102½	102¾	— ¼
Assd BGd 2 pf7	† 70	97	96½	97	+1¼
Asso In pf cld 5	† 10	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Atch T & S F 3a	22	69⅞	69½	69½	— ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	4	88	87½	87½	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	17	41¼	40	40	— ½
Atl G&W Indies 3g	2	29	29	29	— ½
Atl Refining ½e	5	30⅝	30½	30½	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp ½e	30	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1½e	† 2	0	91½	59½	59½	— ½
Aust Nichols	3	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
Aust N prA31½k	† 80	79	78	78	— ⅛
Aviation Corp. 10e	53	4⅜	4¼	4¼	

B

Bald Loco ct ¾e	57	20¾	20½	20½	
Balt & Ohio	161	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	98	16⅞	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11⅝	11½	11½	
Band-A pf6¼k	†160	63	62½	62½	— ½
Barber Asph	29	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅞
Barker Bros ¼e	4	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	30	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	6	33¾	33½	33½	
Beech Airc 1g	9	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	20	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aire 1e	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1¾e	17	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅞
Best Foods ½e	8	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	32	62⅞	62¼	62⅞	+ ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	1	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	5	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Black&Decker1.60	66	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	50	10¼	10	10¼	
Bliss&Laugh ½e	2	20¼	20¼	20¾	+ ½
Boeing Airplane 1e	14	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1⅓e	5	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+ ⅜
Bon Ami A 4	† 40	93	93	93	—1
Bon Ami B 2½	† 20	50	50	50	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Borden Co .80e	16	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+ ⅝
Borg-Warner 1.60	20	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	88	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
Bower Roll Bear 1e	2	42	41¾	42	+1
Braniff Airw .60	22	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	38	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	20	37⅜	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers 1e	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ½
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	37	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	3	22	22	22	
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	14	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	117½	117½	117½	
Budd Mfg	34	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†50	69	67	68⅞	+ ½
Budd Wheel ¼e	32	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	3	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	11	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
Burling Mills .80e	4	31¾	31	31	— ⅜
Burr AdMach .40e	43	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6	† 40	72	70	72	+4
Bush TB pf2¼k	† 20	49	49	49	+1
Butler Bros .30e	29	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	7	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7	90	80¼	80	80	
Byron Jackson 1⅛e	5	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜

C

Calif Pack 1½g	5	30	30	30	
Callahan Z-Lead	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½e	89	20¾	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	8	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅜
Can South Ry 3	† 20	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1¾
Canad Pacific h½e	45	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Capital Adm A	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	† 20	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Care C & O 5	† 50	109¼	109	109	—1¼
CarpenterStl 1¼e	2	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ½
Carriers&Gen .20	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Case JI Co ¾e	21	37⅜	37¼	37¾	— ⅝
Case (JI) pf 7	† 40	149	148¼	148¼	Jun 26
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 1.35f	21	37⅜	36¾	37	+ ⅜
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 10	121	121	121	
Celotex Corp ½	30	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 240	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½	16	21⅜	21	21¼	
Cent Foundry	31	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 60	110	110	110	
Cent R R N J	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Century Rib M	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Cero de Pas 1½e	17	36	35½	35½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	155	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teedpf	†3280	87	82¾	86¼	+6¼
Chain Belt 1½e	4	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
Champ Pap&F 1½e	42	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	† 20	113	112	113	+ ½
Checker Cab	6	38	37¼	37½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	3	46½	46⅜	46⅜	
Ches Corp Va .80	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill 1½g	23	7⅜	7¼	7½	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	17	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	43	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	32	26¼	25½	25¾	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	48	58¾	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	15	19⅛	18½	19	+ ½
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	45	45	45	
Chi PT prpf2½	† 60	53	53	53	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	5	15	15	15	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot 0 1	8	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Childs Co	5	3⅛	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	28	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
City I&F 1.20	14	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅞
City I&F pf6½	† 10	105¾	105¾	105¾	
City Invest	† 70	62½	62	62¼	+ ⅛
City Stores	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Clev Gr Br 1e	4	44	43⅝	44	+ ¼
Clark Equip 1½e	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	27	57	56½	57	+ ⅜
Cluet Peab 1e	6	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	127½	127½	127½	
Coca-Cola A 3	† 1	66	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Pim ½a	6	28⅛	28⅜	28½	+ ⅜
Colgate-Ppf4¼	† 30	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Collins & Aik ½e	18	34¼	33¾	34¼	+1
Collins&Aik pf5	† 1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
Col & South	† 70	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	Jun 26
Col & South 1pf	†170	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Col & South 2pf	†140	21½	21⅜	21½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	35	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+1¼
Columb Gas 1.20a	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	
ColumB'cast A.80e	15	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
ColumB'cast B.80e	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	131	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 50	72½	72	72½	— ½
Colum Pict ½ag	9	21¾	20½	20½	—1
Colum P pf 2¾	1	46	46	46	Jun 26
Colum Carbon 4	2	91	90	90	Jun 26
Comi Credit 2	12	43½	43	43	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	24	48¼	47¼	48	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	75	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Comm'with&Sauth	129	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2½ak	10	83¾	83¼	83½	— ½
Com Ed 1.40	30	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Conde Nast ⅓e	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Consol Cigar 1e	6	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 30	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼
Cons Copper .20g	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	64	24¼	24	24	
Cons Edis pf 5	8	106½	106⅜	106½	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	32	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	9	25	24⅞	25	— ¼
ConsLaundries .35e	18	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	16	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
Cons RR Cuba pf	18	18½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½e	23	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¼a	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
ConsumP pf4½	† 10	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Container Corp ½e	2	25⅜	25½	25½	
Cont Bak ½e	21	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Corn Can ½e	17	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	5	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	14	45½	45	45½	+ ½
Cont Motors .30e	84	7⅜	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	25	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
Cooper Bess ½e	51	15¼	14¾	15¼	+1
Cooper Bess pf3	† 60	46	45¾	46	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	9	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†140	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	15	58¼	57½	57½	— ¾
Cornell-D E .40e	27	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
Coty Inc .15e	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Coty Interna	† 6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	35	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5	† 70	108	107⅞	108	
Cream of Wh 1½g	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp ½e	15	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork ½e	13	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Crown Zeller 1	14	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	† 50	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	16	34½	34	34	
Cuba R R pf	†1030	25⅜	25	25	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	125	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅜
Cudahy Packing	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	258	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g	†130	125	122	122	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	7	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright ⅓ag	53	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	12	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	6	26¼	26	26	+ ½
Davega Stores .30e	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1e	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Davt P&Lpf4½	† 10	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	16	45⅞	45½	45¾	— ¼
Deere & Co.pf1.40	1	35½	35½	35½	
Deisel-WemG ¾e	1	20	20	20	
Del & Hudson	49	34½	33½	34	+1
Del Lack & West	48	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	7	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Det Hills 4	10	55	55	55	Jun 26
Devoe&Ray A 1	†250	38½	37½	37½	Jun 26
Diam Match 1½	4	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½e	3	16	16	16	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
Dixie Cup ¼ae	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½	† 10	46½	46¼	46½	
Doehler D Cas¾e	6	44½	43	44½	+1½
Dome Mines h1.60	8	25⅞	25⅛	25	
Douglas Airc 5g	4	52⅞	52	52	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	128½	128½	128½	
Dow Chem pf 4	3	111	111	111	Jun 26
Dresser Mfg 1e	15	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 2½e	12	160	158⅜	159	+1
duPont pf 4½	2	126¼	126¼	126¼	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 10	118	118	118	— ¾
Eagle PichLd .30e	19	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Eastern Air L	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Eastman Kodak 5	3	170⅞	170¼	170⅞	+ ⅜
Eaton Mfg 3	5	48¼	48	49¼	+1⅛
Edis Brs Strs .80a	2	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Ed&Mus Ind .08e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	8	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Electric Boat 2½e	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
El Power & Lt	119	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	94	93¼	93¼	—1
El Storage Bat 2	5	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4	† 40	106¾	106¼	106¼	
Eng Pub Service	87	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†360	98¾	98	98¾	+ ¼
EPS$5½pf5½k	† 30	100	100	100	
Ecuit Off Bldg	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie R R ⅓e	65	12¾	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	58	58	58	
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Evans Prod ¼ae	39	14⅞	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	26½	26½	26½	
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Fajardo Sugar 2	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
Farns Tel & Rad	128	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Fed Mng & Smelt	8	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	15	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Federat D Strs1½	14	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
Ferro Enam ⅓e	2	23½	23¼	23½	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	48⅜	48	48	— ¼
Firestone 1⅓e	13	51	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	5	108	108	108	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	10	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Flintkote .30e	12	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	30	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ½
FollansbeeStl pf	†180	49¼	48½	49¼	+1⅜
Foster Wheeler¼e	10	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½	† 80	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	17	17½	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	14	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ½
Frushauf Tra .80e	6	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Frueh4½pf4½	† 20	113	113	113	+1
Gabriel Co	7	5	5	5	
Gair Robert .30g	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gamewell 1½ag	† 50	41½	41¼	41¼	— ½
Gardner Denver 1	8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Gar Wood Ind .40	169	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	14	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	2	105½	105½	105½	Jun 26
GenAmTrans 1¼e	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	
Gen Bronze .30e	12	8¾	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	31	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	21	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+1
GenCable pf5½kt	70	96	95½	96	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 10	146½	146½	146½	Jun 26
Gen Elec 1.40	72	38⅝	38⅛	38½	
Gen Foods 1.60	8	41¾	41½	41¾	
Gen G & El A	70	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Gen Mills 4	2	110	110	110	—1
Gen Motors 1½e	76	65¼	64¾	64⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	5	128	128	128	+1
Gen Out Ad ¼ae

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Stocks Move To New Highs On War News

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Buoyed by further cheering war news and mounting domestic political hopes, the stock market resumed its bullish drive to new 7-year peaks today in another of the fastest sessions for months.

While the fall of Cherbourg had been pretty well discounted marketwise, numerous issues with good peace prospects were frontliners from the start, such sprinters as Willys-Overland appearing in 10,000-share block and large-scale deals numerous elsewhere. More wishful thinking also was touched off by the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

Turnover was reltaively heavy in the forenoon, topping the million-share figure by midday. The pace slackened at intervals later, as a little selling cropped up here and there on the idea the swing might be due for a correction, but gains of fractions to more than a point were widespread near the close. The five-hour aggregate was around 2,200,000 shares. Motors, steels, utilities, oils and industrial specialties were conspicuous movers.

At highs for the year or longer were Willys-Overland, White Motors, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, American Waterworks, International Telephone, Amerada, Sunray Oil, Certain-Teen common and preferred, Gar Wood, Sears Roebuck, Stone & Webster, Greyhound, Budd Mfg., Delaware & Hudson and Northern Pacific. Exceptions in the losing class were Douglas Aircraft, Johns-Manville, Boeing, Schenley and National Distillers.

In the curb support was accorded Cities Service, Electric Bond and Share, Creole Petroleum and United Gas.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July wheat					
Chicago	1.58⅝	1.57⅛	1.58⅛	1.56⅞	
Minneapolis	1.57⅞	1.56⅛	1.57⅛	1.55⅛	
Kansas City	1.51⅝	1.49½	1.50½	1.49¼	
September wheat					
Chicago	1.59⅛	1.57¼	1.58¾	1.56⅞	
Minneapolis	1.55⅞	1.53¾	1.55¾	1.53⅝	
Kansas City	1.52¼	1.50¼	1.51½	1.50¼	
December wheat					
Chicago	1.60¾	1.58⅞	1.60⅝	1.58¾	
Minneapolis	1.56⅞	1.55	1.56⅞	1.54¾	
Kansas City	1.53⅞	1.52	1.53½	1.51⅞	
July oats					
Chicago	.75⅞	.75⅛	.75⅝	.75⅛	
Minneapolis	...	...	.75⅛	.75⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.10	1.10½	1.08⅝	1.10	1.09½
Sep.	1.10⅝	1.11⅜	1.10⅛	1.11⅛	1.10¾
Dec.	.12⅜	1.13¼	1.12⅛	1.13⅜	1.12½
May	1.15⅝	1.16¼	1.14⅞	1.16¼	1.15½
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.22	1.22¼	1.21¾	1.22¼	1.21¾
Sep.				1.11⅞	1.11¾
Dec.	1.11⅛	1.11¾	1.11⅛	1.11⅜	1.11½

Wools

Grease

July	91.5N	94.0
October	92.5N	93.0
December	90.0B	90.5
March	88.0B	88.5
May	84.0B	84.5

Tops

July	133.3	133.5	132.3	133.0B	133.0
October	126.0	126.9	126.0	126.7B	126.1
December	123.0	123.5	123.0	123.5B	123.1
March	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.5B	118.2
May	116.0	116.5	116.0	116.5B	116.1

B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Cotton

July	21.94	22.13	21.94	22.10	21.90
Oct	21.25	21.44	21.25	21.41	21.05
Dec	21.07	21.27	21.07	21.21	20.85
March	20.92	21.12	20.91	21.06	20.65
May	20.73	20.93	20.71	20.89	20.46

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

Nov.					1.56n 4.56

Eggs

Oct.	40.85	40.95	40.10	40.20	40.80
Nov.				40.50n	41.25
Dec.	41.00	41.00	40.20	20.30	41.00

Potatoes

Nov.					2.95n 2.95

n—Nominal

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Main and Bridge Sts., Springfield, Mass.

BRANCHES: 784 STATE ST., 828 SUMMER AVE.

144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DEBENTURE: The regular quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share on the Debenture Stock will be paid August 1, 1944, to stockholders of record July 20, 1944.

PRIOR PREFERRED: The regular quarterly dividend of 75¢ per share on the Prior Preferred Stock will be paid August 1, 1944, to stockholders of record July 20, 1944.

A. B. Newhall, *Treasurer*

Dennison Manufacturing Co.
Framingham, Mass.

We are pleased to announce that we have been admitted to membership in the

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

Back the 5th War Loan Drive
Buy More Than Before

CHAS. A. DAY & CO.
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Sears Building, Boston 8
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Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	11¾	13¾
American Hardware Co	29	31
American Manufacturing	43	46
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	...
American Optical	31⅝	33⅛
American Wringer Co	9½	10⅝
†Amoskeag Companwy	40¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	...
Appleton Company	33⅝	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4½
Art Metal Construction	23½	25¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optoical Co pf	109½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	7¼	8
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19	20½
Berkshire Fine Spin 35 pf	79¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	22⅜	24½
Bos Woven Hose & Rub	37¾	40½
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	31½	24¼
Campbell A S Co. .Inc	6⅝	7¼
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	33½	36¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16½	17⅞
Colonial Stone	18⅝	20⅝
Crowell-Collyer Pub Co	39¾	42½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Draper Corporation	74	77
Durey Plastic & Chemical	64½	67¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17¾
Eastern Cirporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21½
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅜
Family Finince Inc	11⅞	11⅝
Food Fair Stores Inc	44⅜	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	34¾	37½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17⅜
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	48½	51½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	85¾	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34⅝	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	58	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	...
Harrington & Richardson	⅞	1⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅜	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19¼	21½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14½	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33⅛
International Detrola	13⅛	14⅝
Keith George E Co	65	...
Kendall Company	10¾	11⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	100	113
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	58
Martin-Rockwell Corp	62	65½
Merck & Co	42¼	45½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	47⅞	50¾
Merrimack Manufactur pf	67¾	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21¾	23¾
Millers Falls Company	9½	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10½
Nashawena Mills	17⅝	19¼
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	75	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37½	40¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86½
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	30¾	32¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	59¾	63
Nicholson File Company	34⅝	37⅛
Monquitt Mills	33	36
Ohio Finance	9½	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¾
Parker Appliance	11⅜	12⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	130
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	68	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅛
Richardson & Co	44¾	47¼
Rochester Telephone	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34¼	36¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34¼	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	53¼	...
Sanford Mills	43⅜	46⅜
Submarine Signal Co	33⅜	36¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	63¼	68¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	67¾	82¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	121½	126½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	93	96⅝
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	37	39¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9½
Warren Bros Class B	37¾	40¾
Warren Bros Class C	11½	12⅝
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12½

*Ex-dividend.
†Notqualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133¼	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49½	52
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49½	52
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅝	35⅝
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	20¼	22¼
American Casualty Co	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	18½
American Insurance New (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¼	55¼
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	57¼	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	560	585
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21¾
City of New York (⅛e)	17	19
CConnecticut General L (1a)	48¾	48¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	39
Federal (1.40)	48½	50
Fire Asso Philadel (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Funds (SF) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¾	13¾
Franklin Fire (1)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	46
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9½
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28¼	30
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	95	99½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	38	39¾
Homestead (¼e)	13	15¼
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	85¼	87¾
Jersey Insur (NY) (1.80)	38¼	41
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8⅞
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Mass. Bond (3½)	68	71½
Merchants&MFa of NY (.40)	5⅝	6¾
Merchants F Association (1¼a)	45½	48½
National Fire (2)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¾
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (⅛e)	24⅝	26⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	46
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	14½
North River (1)	22⅛	23⅞
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Co	12⅝	14¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅞	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	36¾
ReinsuranceCor New York (¼g)	4¾	6½
Republic Insur Co Tex (1.20)	27½	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21⅝	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	65¾	68¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42½	46
Security (1.40)	33¾	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	114	119½
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (16)	463	478
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	47½	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68½	73½
Westchester (1.20a)	31½	33¾

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.02	4.46
Amerex Holding	26.00	27.875
American Business Shares	3.76	4.12
Axe Houghton Fund	15.08	16.22
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.56	105.79
Boston Fund	18.18	19.85
Broad Street Investing	29.64	32.04
Bullock Fund	15.85	17.37
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.18	30.28
Chemical Fund	7.87	10.68
Christiana Securities Co	2660.00	2760.00
Commodity Corp	9.14	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	40.75	43.75
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.71	23.31
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.34	14.32
Equitable Invest Corp	31.80	34.19
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.00	41.38
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.39	20.89
Fund Investors Inc	23.92	26.31
General Capital	34.94	37.57
General Investors Trust	8.83	9.95
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	7.15	7.86
Railroad Shares	3.73	4.11
Steel Shares	4.48	4.95
Independent Investors Tr	23.03	24.97
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.16

†Keystone Custodian Funds	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.31	31.87
B-2	31.86	34.54
B-3	22.95	24.86
B-4	11.59	12.50
K-1	19.02	20.60
K-2	....	23.10
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	20.60	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.18	10.07
Maryland Fund	4.80	5.90
Mass Invest Tr	23.48	24.17
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.08	11.91
Mutual Invest	11.58	12.66
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.47
New England Fund	13.03	14.04

New York Stocks

Automobile	6.90	7.59
Railroad	5.76	6.35
Railroad Equip	7.30	8.02
Steel	6.36	6.99
Old Colony Tr Assoc	22.00	24.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.83	.88
Putnam Fund	14.40	15.48
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.135
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.45	3.90
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.26	98.14
Spencer Trask Fund	15.07	16.03
State Street Invest	43.07	46.24

	Bid	Asked
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.98	18.65

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.85	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.04	...
Diversified Tr C	3.80	...
Diversified Tr C	3.80	6.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.05	5.83
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.30	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.90	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.80	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.67	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.82	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.81	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	31.00	33.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	16½	17⅝
Piper Aircraft	7⅝	8½
Pollack Manufacturing	7½	8¼

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Big-Sanf pf	121	121	121	120
8.75	Bos&Alb	110½	110½	110¼	110¼
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅞	35¾	35¾	35⅝
5.00	Bos Elev	67½	67½	67½	67½
1.20a	Bos Nor-Trav	21	20¾	20¾	21¼
	Bos&Me pr pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39⅞
	Bos&Me A pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
	Bos&Me stApf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
	Bos&Me stBpf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
.60	Bos P Prop	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
.20a	East G&F pf	34½	34½	34½	35½
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	85¾	86	85¾	86¾
	Ea M St Ry	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1.00c	EaMSR 1st pf	101	101	101	100
	Ea M SR pfB	68	68	68	68
	East SS	11	10½	11	10½
.75b	Emp Group	29½	29½	29¾	29¼
...	Maine Cent	5¼	4¾	5¼	4½
...	Maine Cent	5¼	4¾	5¼	4½
2.00a	Mergenthaler	58	58	58	57¾
2.75a	Ne Tel&Tel	168¾	168¾	168¾	168
	Reece Fold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2.50	Un Sh M	72	72¾	73	72
1.50	Un Sh M pf	43	43	43	42

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Criterion That Governs Ending Of Contracts, Public Interest

Last of three articles on the return of American industry to civilian production.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous articles pointed out that the reconversion program, starting just four years after the defense program started, and under somewhat similar circumstances (set off by a Battle for France) has two major aspects—the PEC program for rationalizing cut-backs, and the new program for taking the brakes off civilian production. Each of these in turn has two parts; one for today and one to enable industry to prepare for X-day when Germany is defeated.

A program for terminating contracts is half-way through Congress, following Baruch-Hancock suggestions and after much delay. This is of prime importance for reconversion because of the immense amount of paper work involved. There are some 100,000 prime contracts outstanding and an estimated 2,000,000 sub-contracts.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the paper work on a single recent termination, a large tank order, overflowed after filling 68 filing cabinets. The Army has sent out details to contractors on the elaborate procedure necessary and short courses are being given both to Army procurement officers and to industrial executives on what is to be done so that the contractor can get his money, get the old machinery out of his plant, and turn over his raw materials and half-finished products to governmental surplus disposal authorities as fast as possible.

Disposal of such surplus materials, half-finished and finished but unwanted war goods, and of the machinery to make them, is also a major reconversion problem. The President reported on it to Congress this month. It is important that the government get as much for such left-over as possible.

It is more important that it shall not come back on the market in a way to discourage civilian production in the transition period. It is still more important that it be put on the market without wasteful delay. But it is most important of all that it be made available to industry for use in reconversion. Donald Nelson in his testimony before the Truman Committee made it clear that civilian producers who can chew into this surplus will be given top consideration.

No "Historic Quotas"

Vested interests, both of employers and workers, could afflict the reconversion program severely, but happily it begins to look as though they will not be allowed to do so.

One indication of this lies in Donald Nelson's flat statement that the historic positions of manufacturers in a given industry will not be protected at the expense of the "public" interest in reconversion. There had been much talk of how it would be unfair for certain manufacturers working full-out on war products to see newcomers allowed into their fields gaining a headstart and competitive advantages in the transition.

Thus the freight-car builders might be still all-out building tanks while, as a hypothetical instance, Henry Kayser was allowed to start building freight cars; or the big makers of civilian electrical equipment might, while still full-out on war work, see newcomers allowed to go into making flat irons, radio tubes, electrical ranges, etc., and so to skim the cream of the deferred demand for these items. (This problem was discussed at length on this page on March 8 and 9.)

But to protect "historic" competitive positions this way would obviously in many cases hold back production—until all the old-timers in a particular industry were able to get back in again. So WPB will not use "historic quotas." "Any hardship worked on any business concern by this development," says Donald Nelson, "is in my opinion regrettable but unavoidable." Thus this vested interest in out the window.

Vested Interest in Jobs

But there remains the vested interest of the workers in the jobs, dramatized by the sit-in of the Brewster workers. It does not yet appear what action is to be taken about the Brewster case, but it seems unlikely that the plant will be kept in production of unneeded airplanes. After World War I a great deal of production, particularly on merchant ships, was continued after the war, though not needed, but by and large this does not appear likely to happen again.

The whole reconversion program is designed to avoid the "necessity of it, and to substitute gradual reconvention to civilian production for the melancholy alternative of keeping people at work producing fine war goods for the junk heap or else putting them out on the street.

Another happy omen in the new plan is the fact that permission to manufacturers to buy raw materials for civilian output will be decentralized to the regional WPB offices which will work with the regional WMC offices. So long as rationing, allocations, and limitations orders are necessary to the U. S. economy, some kind of government controls will be necessary. And to some extent this control, or "regimentation" or "bureaucy" will have to be in Washintgon because it will have to be done on a national basis. Thus the PEC, for instance, in allocating cutbacks, will have to survey the whole national economy in making its decisions. On the other hand, much can be decentralized, and it is fortunate that WPB has apparently decided that as far as possible there will be, to use Donald Nelson's phrase, no "master-minding" from Washington.

FHA Loans in Mass. Total $105,800,000

Approximately 161,250 families in Massachusetts have been provided with better housing through $105,800,000 advanced by private lending institutions and insured by the Federal Housing Administration since the start of the FHA program in 1934, John F. Malley, State Director, announced as the FHA observed its 10th anniversary.

Since June 27, 1934, Mr. Malley reported that the FHA in its nation-wide operations has insured loans for nearly 6,000,000 families in a total amount of $7,500,000,000 during its 10-year activities.

Loans insured in Massachusetts since June, 1934, through June, 1944, Mr. Malley said, were as follows: 151,000 loans for $57,900,000 were insured for alterations, repairs and improvement on existing homes and other structures; 10,250 loans for $47,900,000 advanced for the purpose of buying or building homes or rental housing projects.

Asks New Haven Plan Go To Court, Not Creditors

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad objected to an Interstate Commerce Commission proposal to submit to creditors a reorganization plan for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

Pennsylvania contended that the matter should not be considered by creditors until it is acted upon by the courts.

The plan was sent to the Circuit Court of Appeals when opponents lost an appeal to the U. S. District Court of Connecticut.

Joins Boston Stock Exchange

Chas. A. Day & Co., Inc., with offices in the Sears Building, Boston, becomes the seventh corporation to be admitted to membership in the Boston Stock Exchange since the adoption of the amendment under the Constitution of the Exchange that "incorporated firms who meet the requirements of the Exchange are permitted to register as a member-corporation of the Exchange through an officer director who holds a membership," it is announced today by the Committee on Public Relations of the Exchange. Wilfred N. Day, treasurer, will be the Exchange member for Chas. A. Day & Co., Inc. The firm is one of the oldest in Boston in its field.

SWPC Reveals Plan to Boost Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plan to increase the use of small manufacturing plants in the production of civilian goods in the next few months was announced today by Maury Maverick, chairman of the smaller war plants corporation.

Maverick said the program, approved by the war production board, would permit small companies to step up their operations to a rate equal to the overall industry rate of production for any essential civilian article. The overall rate for a specific item is based on production for both civilian use and use by the armed forces.

Under present conditions, large companies get most of the orders for civilian goods which are placed by the armed forces. This has given the bigger companies a disproportionate share of consumer goods production, Mr. Maverick said, because Army and Navy orders for civilian items are not counted in the quota limitations which WPB imposes on each firm's production of an article for civilian use.

"Under the new program, small plants will be permitted a rate of production on civilian items by the relaxation of quotas, so that no small plant in the industry will be operating below the overall average production level of the industry, including the military production," Mr. Maverick said.

He gave this example of the expected effect of the new policy: WPB now may limit the output of a civilian item to 40 per cent of prewar production; military purchasing of the same item may run to 80 per cent of the prewar production. The rate for the industry, therefore, may be 120 per cent. The new plan will make small plants eligible for enough material to operate at 120 per cent, instead of the 40 per cent now allowed.

Applications for such increased allocations should not be made later than July 10, Mr. Maverick said. Only the following plants will be considered:

1. Those in the critical west coast areas of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle, whose total employment does not exceed 50 workers and will not be increased by the proposed production;
2. Those in other critical labor areas where production urgency committees have been established and where total employment does not exceed 100 wage earners and will not be increased by the proposed production;
3. Those elsewhere whose total employment after the proposed expansion will not exceed 100 wage earners.

Biddle to Hold Up Any Prosecution Of Insurance Concerns

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Biddle assured the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee the Justice Department had no intention of prosecuting cases against insurance companies under a recent Supreme Court decision until after Congress, the states and insurance companies had opportunity to study the decision.

In his statement, made public by the committee, he said the department wanted to give the states, Federal Government and states, time to "take such action as they might deem appropriate," but after that period had lapsed the department would consider bringing actions in equity rather than criminal procedures.

Mr. Biddle conferred with the committee after it had decided to postpone until after the Congressional recess action on a House approved bill to exempt insurance companies from regulation under Federal antitrust laws.

The Attorney General told the committee he believed that where the states actually fixed the rates there could be no law violation but that where they merely permitted rate bureaus to fix rates they definitely come into conflict with the Federal law.

Insurance Firms Report War Bond Subscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Life Insurance Company has subscribed $175,000,000 to the Fifth War Loan, it was announced at the Company's home office. With this purchase the New York Life's holdings of United States Government obligations amounted to $1,763,000,000 which is approximately 51 per cent of the company's total assets.

Maintaining its leadership in the purchase of war bonds in Massachusetts, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company has announced the purchase of $75,000,000 in Fifth War Loan Bonds. In announcing the purchase, President Guy W. Cox stated: "This brings the John Hancock's war bond purchases since Pearl Harbor to a total of $382,000,000."

Deerfoot Head Transferred

Karl M. Sayles, President of the Deerfoot Farms Company, Southborough, has assumed direction of a new sales training department at the head office in Schenectady, N. Y., of General Ice Cream Corporation, with which Deerfoot is affiliated, and which is the National Dairy subsidiary serving New England and New York state. Prior to joining Deerfoot in 1938, Mr. Sayles had spent many years with various General Ice Cream branches.

Promoted

Herman M. Brown

Assistant general manager of the Huntington Works of the International Nickel Company, Inc., named general manager succeeding Arthur S. Shoffstall, who will retire on June 30 after 36 years' service with the organization. Mr. Shoffstall will continue in the capacity of a consultant to the head office. Mr. Brown has been with the firm since 1921.

WMC Outlines Plan To Recruit Workers For Essential Areas

WASHINGTON (AP) — Conditions under which workers will be recruited for migration from one part of the country to another under the new "priority referral" program have been outlined by the War Manpower Commission.

When the plan to direct all male job-seekers to essential industries goes into effect on a nationwide basis July 1, employers applying for additional workers through the United States Employment Service must satisfy the WMC that they are making full utilization of present forces and that local supply has been exhausted.

They must show, also, that their war work is being impeded by a labor shortage and that their request for an additional force is in line with actual needs.

Areas in which workers are to be recruited for specific plants will be designated by the WMC, with employers either providing hiring representatives or delegating hiring authority to the uses. Employers also may be asked to advertise for help at recruitment points.

In all cases where successful recruitment is dependent on it, transportation must be provided by employers for prospective workers. Return transportation must be provided for workers rejected without just cause, and also in cases where job-seekers do not pass medical examinations.

Another condition requires a guarantee by employers that housing facilities will be available for workers.

Employers' bids for workers from another region will be considered only after attempts to obtain relief within their own region have failed, WMC said.

WASHINGTON — War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said that 200,000 workers must be recruited for essential industries by the end of the year in order to maintain the national labor force at full strength.

In a statement, Mr. McNutt said a WMC survey shows that between April 1 and the close of this year, 1,600,800 persons will be needed to meet basic manpower requirements. This includes 1,400,000 men for the armed services.

New Canadian Budget Ends Forced Savings, Aids Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 27—An outstanding feature of the annual budget introduced in the House of Commons last night by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley is the preliminary effort it makes to assist industry to get a favorable start after the war. At the same time it removes the onerous burden of the compulsory savings levy which has been collected with the income tax.

In relation to the elimination of compulsory savings which will date from June 30, the Minister said this means a decrease in revenue annually of about 110 million dollars, but the combined tax and savings levy entailed hardships. It had been, it was claimed, a contributory factor to absenteeism in some factories and therefore hurt production. Contributory savings would be returned with interest after the war, but a great many taxpayers made no distinction between the firm and the refundable levy.

Top U. S. Rates

The combined rates levied in this country are higher than the fixed tax payable in the United States on nearly all incomes up to $2,000 and lower than the combined levy in Britain. They are slightly under the corresponding taxes in Australia and New Zealand.

Reliance will hereafter be placed on voluntary savings in this country through bond and war saving certificate purchases to make up the deficiency. The budget made no reduction in taxation rates but allowed some leeway in the category of dependents for which

Sports News

Walker Holds Slim Lead In Batting Race

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP) — Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Thurman Tucker of the Chicago White Sox still held the port today as the top hitters in the major leagues but Walker's margin had shrunk to three points over Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals and Tucker had a distant threat in a new direction from Oris Hockett of Cleveland.

Hockett rocketed from fifth place into the American League runner-up spot on a 16-point rise that boosted his mark to .340, or 29 points back of Tucker's .369. Bobby Doerr and Pete Fox of the Boston Red Sox are tied for third at .325 with Chuck Hostetler of Detroit dropping from second to fifth at .319.

Musial moved up on Walker because the Brooklyn favorite dropped nine points despite his week's work of nine blows in 29 at-bats to boost his season hit total to 95. Phil Weintraub of the New York Giants held third with .325, one point better than Augie Galan of Brooklyn. Joe Medwick of the Giants rounded out the top five at .321.

Whitey Kurowski of the Cardinals had the biggest fall of the week, tumbling from fourth place out of the top 10 by slumping from .330 to .299 and Galan enjoyed an upswing of 10 points in moving from sixth spot to fourth. Don Johnson of the Chicago Cubs and Jimmy Wasdell of the Phils yielded their position to Eric Tipton of Cincinnati and Johnny Hopp of St. Louis.

Bobby Estalella of the Philadelphia A's matched Hockett's 16-point gain in the American to move from 10th to seventh with a .314 average and Wally Moses of Chicago remained in the select circle by upping his mark 11 points to .309, good for ninth. Rick Ferrell of Washington and Buddy Rosar of Cleveland faded from the Big 10 as Dock Siebert of the A's hopped all the way into sixth place and Vernon Stephens of the Browns took over eighth.

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn	64	252	40	93	.377
Musial, St. Louis	60	230	49	86	.374
Weintraub, New York	57	194	38	65	.335
Galan, Brooklyn	64	237	41	79	.334
Medwick, New York	56	190	32	61	.321
Hughes, Chicago	44	180	29	57	.317
Bordagaray, Brooklyn	59	245	54	77	.314
Tipton, Cincinnati	52	175	20	55	.314
Holmes, Boston	64	261	42	81	.310
Hopp, St. Louis	48	165	37	51	.309

American League

Tucker, Chicago	42	168	31	62	.369
Hockett, Cleveland	53	203	21	69	.340
Doerr, Boston	64	243	47	79	.325
Fox, Boston	42	169	27	55	.325
Hostetler, Detroit	51	160	24	51	.319
Siebert, Phil.	63	232	26	73	.315
Estalella, Phil.	55	204	20	64	.314
Stephens, St. Louis	61	239	44	74	.310
Moses, Chicago	56	188	28	58	.309
R. Johnson, Boston	55	195	46	60	.308

Jackson Becomes Marked Player In Collegiate Golf

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—James Jackson, Washington University of St. Louis student, today was one of the marked men in the 1944 national intercollegiate golf tournament.

Jackson, who hails from Kirkwood, Mo., was just another entrant until he won tournament medalist honors yesterday with a 73. He then raced through his first-round match in par figures and now is ranked along with Michigan's Johnny Jenswold, the Big Ten champion, as a favorite to succeed Wallace Ulrich, Austin, Minn., now of the University of Toledo, on the N. C. A. A. throne.

Ulrich qualified for the tournament but couldn't play because of classroom duties.

Jackson was figured, however, to have his hands full today against John Fitzpatrick of Notre Dame. Fitzpatrick qualified with a 77 and then nosed out Haywood Dick of Kent State, 1 up. Jackson eliminated Kenneth Mack of Minnesota 6 and 5.

Notre Dame's combination of Fitzpatrick, a Dayton, Ohio, boy (77); Mel Wilke of Detroit (82); Robert Terry of Kewanee, Ill. (76), and James Besenfelder of Spring Valley, Ill. (76), turned in a score of 311 to nose out Minnesota by one stroke. Michigan, the favorite, had 318. Ohio State was fourth with 327 and Michigan State fifth with 344.

Jenswold blew himself to an 82 in the qualifying round. He shot a 75 in the afternoon match play round, however, to win from Besenfelder, 1 up.

Second round pairings:

James Jackson, Washington of St. Louis vs. John Fitzpatrick, Notre Dame; Louis Lick, Minnesota vs. Thom Hanlon, Notre Dame; Robert Bowen, Michigan State vs. Robert Love, Ohio State; Robert Bronson, Minnesota vs. Tom Messinger, Michigan; Robert Seyler, North Carolina U. vs. Phillip Marcellus, Michigan; Henry Rampelt, Baldwin-Wallace vs. Arnold Page, Cornell; John Jenswold, Michigan vs. Paul O'Hara, Michigan; Kenneth Morey, Michigan vs. James Harris, Northwestern.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.325	McBride	.286
Doerr	.325	Newsome	.226
Johnson	.306	Metkovich	.226
Tabor	.274	Culberson	.221
Wagner	.273	Lake	.188
Partee	.257	Conroy	.176
Cronin	.250	Lazor	.071
Bucher	.244	Finney	.000

Braves

Wright	.350	Ross	.224
Holmes	.310	Workman	.223
Ryan	.288	Etchison	.211
Masi	.273	Hofferth	.185
Kluttz	.264	Wietelmann	.168
Nieman	.263	Sandlock	.083
Phillips	.249	Huston	.000
Macon	.240		

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bill Watson, Detroit policeman, won National A. A. A. Decathlon championship at Elizabeth, N. J.

Three Years Ago

Joe Di Maggio, Yankee outfielder, hit safely in his 39th consecutive game lost to Athletics.

Revolta May Be Surprise At Edgewater

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—He hasn't been rubbing elbows with golfdom's money-winning, or War Bond-bagging crowd this year, but the veteran and reliable Johnny Revolta may slip the lads a fairways surprise in the Chicago Victory National championship at the Edgewater course this week.

Tuning up on the scene of the 72-hole medal play test which gets under way Friday after some high calibre preliminaries, Revolta has slapped a pair of 65's, one over the course record. He bundled together a 31 and a 34 in his practice romp yesterday.

Edgewater is somewhat of a backyard for Johnny, who hails from Evanston, Ill., and defending champion Sammy Byrd, Lieut. Ben Hogan of the Army Air Forces, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Byron Nelson and Craig Wood had better not pass off Revolta as a setting star, although his best year was in 1935 when he copped the P. G. A. and Western open titles.

However, if you are looking for a steady favorite, you'll pick a winner from among McSpaden, Nelson, Byrd, and Wood, the season's top four money grabbers.

With the year's schedule still to reach the halfway mark, those four have aggregated almost $54,000 in War Bond prizes, McSpaden's $15,100 heading the list. Nelson and Byrd each has won more than $14,000 in Bond velvet and Wood has collected more than $10,000.

Although the curtain doesn't raise on the Victory National proper until Friday, when 18 holes are scheduled, meet festivities started today when 26 top pros, feminine stars, and amateurs visited the Walter Hines Hospital to assist in dedication of golfing facilities donated to hospitalized veterans.

Tomorrow, the first half of a 36-hole combination pro-amateur, pro-lady and pro-senior tournament will be staged at Edgewater.

Pancho Segura Marches Ahead In NCAA Event

EVANSTON, Ill., June 27 (AP)—Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the University of Miami's glittering lend-lease star from Ecuador, is taking geographical picks on the field trying to dethrone him in the singles play of the N. C. A. A. tennis championships which entered the third round today at Northwestern University.

Segura, who yesterday polished off Richard Warner of the University of Utah, today was expected to trim another contender from the same State—Dale Lewis, Utah State College's only entry—as 16 survivors, including five of the original six seeded players, resumed the title quest.

Play also was to open today for the doubles crown, won last year by the Texas University duo of Johnny Hickman, currently seeded fourth, and Walter Driver, who is not competing.

A surprise victim in yesterday's starting session which included first and second-round competition was second-seeded George Druliner, College of Pacific, who succumbed to Georgia Tech's Howard McCall, 6—1, 6—3. Druliner, undefeated in West Coast play, earlier experienced difficulty in disposing of Felix Kelley of Texas, 6—2, 10—8.

Top-seeded Segura, who had a first round bye, employed his two-handed smashes effectively, giving Utah's Warner 12 points in the first set and 21 in the second as the champ won, 6—1, 6—3.

The third-round pairings were favorable to Notre Dame's strong bid for the match pitting Jim Griffin of the Irish against fifth-seeded Nick Buzolich, six-foot, 7-inch basketball center from Pepperdine College (Los Angeles).

Notre Dame had contenders in two other of today's eight matches with Charley Sampson encountering Bob Lewis of Utah and Jerry Evert meeting Stanley Clarke of California Tech.

Now rated Segura's chief rival, third-seeded Harry Likas of Gonzaga, former Pacific Coast and California junior champion, was hooked up with Alden Johnson of Michigan's Big Ten title team. Hickman was to take on the East's only remaining contender, Bob Davis of the U. S. Naval Academy.

Frank Willett of Georgia Tech, seeded sixth, collided with Vic Soukup, Western Michigan star, and the surprising McCall met Bob Stuckert of Lawrence College, unbeaten in regular season play during which he conquered Ted Park, Wisconsin's Big Ten champion.

Cronin's Everyday Career Probably Closed Sunday

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the fact may not have registered with the slim Sunday gathering which watched the Red Sox and Washington split a double-header, they may have witnessed the finish of one of the American League's most glamorous every-day careers. When Joe Cronin, a great hitter and standout shortstop, benched himself and sent Lou Finney to first base in the second game, it probably marked the close of the Skipper's efforts to assume a regular role in the Red Sox infield.

Of course, Joe is still fingering a bat on the bench, ready to walk up to the plate as a pinch hitter; and in this capacity he certainly will be a major factor in Boston's drive toward the top of the American League.

Pinch Hitter

But it is unlikely that the Skipper will again take a fling at first or third basing. At least, not unless one or two of his athletes run into injuries. Joe found it quite a struggle playing first base through most of May and June. Unable to get back into the shape which had carried him through better than 13 years of top-flight shortstopping with the Senators and Sox, he nevertheless kept swinging and doing his best to help the team. But when his batting fell off and Finney appeared on the scene, we suspect that Joe was very happy to toss his first sacker's mitt into a corner of his room in the clubhouse and settle back to his more successful role of pinch hitting.

However, there still may be days when Cronin is the big story of the day at Fenway. There may be days when it will have been his long hit in the clutch which lifted the Red Sox one step closer to that coveted objective, an American League flag. For like all great hitters, Joe will remain a threat at the plate as long as he is able to hobble up to it. And he is far from the hobbling stage at this writing.

Chicago Second

Meanwhile, with Lou Finney back on the job after a year and a half's absence, the Red Sox tomorrow tackle the always-troublesome Chicago White Sox, driven by the capable Jimmy Dykes. The fact that to date the Red Sox have captured seven straight from the Chicago club, minus a single setback, has planted no false confidence in the heads of the locals. It was just two days ago that the White Sox passed Boston in the standing, landing in the runner-up spot vacated by Joe Cronin. Dykes has just as good a chance as the rest to take this flag.

Incidentally, it is the annual contention of the critics that the clubs in first place on July 4th will go on to win the pennants. This is merely a myth, of course, and at least 50 per cent of the time it does not hold true. Certainly its authenticity is threatened this year. If this American League scramble continues, and there is no reason in the world why it shouldn't, the lead is liable to change hands a dozen times between Independence Day and the dropping of the final curtain Oct. 1st.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves yesterday snapped an impressive winning streak, although unfortunately the result does not register in the National League standing . . . They handed the Sampson (N. Y.) Naval Training Station its first defeat in 11 starts, 6-3 . . . The Braves tomorrow open at Cincinnati . . . The Red Sox today played a double-header at Davisville, R. I., with Camps Thomas and Endicott.

Crotty Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27—Edward J. Crotty, former Providence College coach, has been appointed assistant football coach at Brown University, Acting Director of Athletics Walter H. Snell announced today. Crotty will have charge of the Bruin line, working under Head Coach Charles A. "Rip" Engle, and in addition will assist with the civilian physical training program.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	7	3	Judd	1	1
Hughson	10	3	O'Neill	2	3
Hausmann	4	2	Woods	2	5
Barrett	2	1	Lake	0	0
Bowman	5	3	Terry	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchison	5	3	Javery	1	0
Tobin	5	5	Klopp	0	1
Andrews	6	6	Cardoni	0	2
Barrett	5	7	Hickey	0	0

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	38	27	.585
4	Chicago	30	27	.526
4½	New York	31	29	.517
4½	Boston	33	31	.516
7	Washington	30	32	.476
7½	Detroit	30	34	.469
8	Philadelphia	29	34	.460
8½	Cleveland	29	35	.453

Results June 26

No games scheduled.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	41	16	.719
9½	Pittsburgh	31	25	.554
11	New York	32	29	.525
11	Brooklyn	32	30	.524
12	Cincinnati	31	30	.508
17	Boston	27	36	.429
19	Philadelphia	22	35	.332
20½	Chicago	19	35	.352

Results June 26

No games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Twilight Game, 5:30

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO

Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2193

Fenway Park . . . . . Kem. 6124

Rember, tomorrow's Red Sox-White Sox game starts at 5:30 o'clock . . . The Browns have taken 11 out of 14 from the Tigers in the American . . . Stan Musial is catching Dixie Walker in the National batting race, as Bill McKechnie predicted he would a month ago . . . The Braves remain the only club with a series edge on the Cardinals, quite a feather in Bob Coleman's cap.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO., LTD.
WESTGATE
Bradford's Leading Draper
New fashions in ladies' outer and under wearing apparel. New designs and colours in all wool and art. silk materials.

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
24 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
23 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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*Quality—

ENGLAND

LEEDS

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant
32-36 COMMERCIAL ST.
LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

CAMOUFLAGE
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
Wetheralds Ltd regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION
WETHERALDS LTD.
147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1
Also at London & Slough

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(Over 30 years' experience)
—Perfection in Permanent Waves—
1, LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

THE PRESENT
with a future
YOUR PORTRAIT
by
SCRIMSHAW
The Studios, 46, Woodhouse Lane, Tel. 23047 Leeds

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels 51632 and 26228

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
HIGH CLASS
Printers and Stationers
30-11-12 Lamberts Arcade
Lower Briggate Tel 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

LIVERPOOL

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Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
13 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

MAVIS WALKER
Ladies' Hairdressing
29, Tarlton Street
Liverpool 1 Tel. Royal 4159

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
Stationery and Artists' Materials
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

MANCHESTER

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
NAVANA
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
2, WATER LANE, WILMSLOW

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
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Fashions Furniture Fabrics
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BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
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Printers • Poster Writers
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Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

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Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

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Jacqmar Fabrics
as used by the famous Dressmaking Houses exclusive to
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Grainger Street Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel. 20674

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

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ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44097-8 (Two lines)

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

M. NUTTALL
13, Cheetham St., Rochdale Tel. 2574
Coats, Dresses and Millinery of Distinction

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VISIT
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
THE STORE
with
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION for QUALITY
COCKAYNES
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BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS
(Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

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BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

1, Barstow Square

YORK

To Sell
Water Colours, Oils and Lithographs of
Malta, Bruges, York—and others
by the late
G. HARRISON, S.G.A.
seen at
Mrs. Harrison's, 48 Sycamore Terrace, York

Eire

DUBLIN

★ For SPORTS GOODS
★ For WEATHERWEAR
Elverys
Dublin and Cork

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzers
Household Goods
"Royal Doulton" Ware, "Pyrex" Glass Ovenware, Cutlery, Aluminium and Enamelled Ware, Carpet Sweepers Wringers etc.
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

MAISON PROST
Ltd.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24, St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
73, Grafton Street (Ladies Only)
106, Grafton Street (First Floor) (Gentlemen only)

Scotland

GLASGOW

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

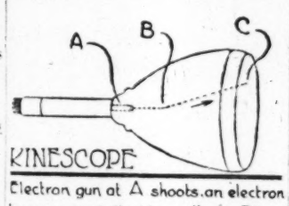
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Aspherical Lenses Can Help Make Television Images Larger?

In a television receiver, images from the transmitter are formed on the broad, nearly-flat end of a tube known as a kinescope. Due to practical considerations of cabinet size, the outside limit for home television pictures formed on the kinescope is about 12 inches.

In order that larger pictures may be produced, some system of optical projection of the kinescope image must be used. Ordinary methods of projection, such as those used in connection with motion pictures and lantern slides, produce images much too dim to be satisfactory.



Electron gun at A shoots an electron beam past deflection coils at B which bend the beam, making it sweep the fluorescent screen at C.

At this point aspherical lenses enter the television picture. The surfaces of conventional lenses are spherical—in an aspherical lens, the curvature of the surface is variable. Experiments proved that the use of aspherical lenses in combination either with spherical or aspherical mirrors, could be arranged into optical systems producing unusually sharp and bright images. Aspherical lenses, however, were very costly and difficult to construct.

Research engineers at R. C. A. Laboratory at Camden, N. J., tackled the job of devising a satisfactory projection-type television system for use in theaters and in the home. For theater use, the aim was a picture 15 by 20 feet in size, while the home television system was to have pictures around 15 by 20 inches in size.

These objectives were gained, and a successful demonstration in a New York theater presented dramatic sketches and a sports event on a full-sized theater screen before a large group of invited guests.

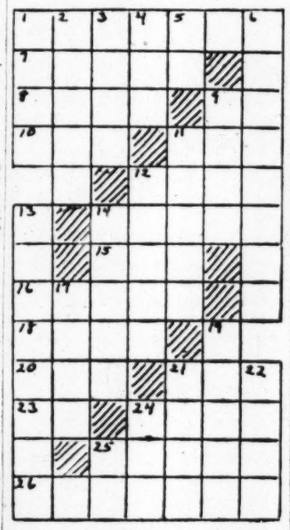
However, the high cost of aspherical lenses still sharply limited the possibilities of projection television for use in homes. Then the research engineers had a new idea—why not mold the lenses from crystal clear transparent plastics instead of forming them painstakingly, step by step from glass?

The next problem was to obtain perfectly-formed metal molding surfaces. This did not prove, however, incapable of solution, and experimental models of home-type projection television receivers with aspherical lenses of molded transparent plastics were operating in R. C. A. laboratories as early as 1940.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was a noted French still-life and genre painter?
7—What American artist is best known for his marine pieces?
8—Second-hand.
9—What suffix signifies "characteristic of"?
10—What is first name of Bolt mentioned in a song?
11—Kind of tree.
12—What game uses mounted players?
14—What is first name of Capek, Czech dramatist and novelist?
15—Morsel left at a meal.
16—Who is Sir Peter Teazle's ward in Sheridan's "School for Scandal"?
18—Sherbets.
20—What is a grassy field or stretch of pasture land?
21—What is a tall, symmetrical, coniferous evergreen tree?
23—Transport and supply (abbr.).
24—What Italian river flows to Mediterranean near Pisa?
25—What is an important and universal article of food?
26—If you were something described as a "batwing," it would be what?

Down
1—What is a common European freshwater cyprinoid fish?
2—What Bible book has fourteen chapters?
3—So be it.
4—What is color of pigments obtained from minium?
5—Debtor (abbr.).
6—What is first name of titular hero of a Dickens novel?
9—Small island.
11—What is the great artery springing from the heart?
13—Who was judge in a mythical beauty contest?
15—What is name of California mountain peak which is site of Lick Observatory?
14—What strait connects Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan?
17—Units.
19—On what mountain did Moses receive tables of the law?
21—What is a small ridge or bar on finger board of certain musical instruments?
22—Was carried on back of an animal.
24—What is a large, roomy boat?
25—You would find Parsnip River in what Canadian province (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Serving His Race

Baltimore

A teacher in a local high school for Negroes decided that too little was written about Negro soldiers for their home folks and too little was known about their work for him to be able to satisfactorily instruct his classes, many of whom would soon be in the armed forces. People with whom he discussed the situation pointed out the difficulty of wartime travel, of obtaining adequate space and a reading public for his observations, if he could make them; and finally that there were very few all-Negro posts and that many hotels at other than Negro posts had definitely declined to receive members of his race.

He believed, however, that a spirit of service and an honest desire to co-operate would meet the problems involved in the situation. His superiors granted him leave; a newspaper agreed to make him an accredited correspondent, though on a piecework basis and at his own expense. He traveled through Canada and Alaska, visiting more than a score of installations. He was always accommodated, several times invited to return. His dispatches were so well received that the paper paid him enough to provide a financial return as well as the reward of knowing that he had filled a vital need and would be able to serve more successfully in his regular work.

Readers have a cordial invitation to contribute items of interest to this column. Accepted material is paid for at our regular rates.

Daily Anecdote

A Difference

The success of the artist, we are told, depends not so much upon the scene he elects to transfer to his canvas as upon the quality of his eye, his art in selecting the details he seeks to capture in his picture.

A young painter who, unfortunately, was lacking in talent once solicited Whistler's opinion of his work. Nettled by the master's failure to praise his creations, he exclaimed petulantly, "I should paint a thing just as I see it, shouldn't I?"

Looking over the young man's shoulder at his latest canvas, Whistler replied, "Why, yes, provided you do not see the thing as you paint it."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Corka

"Martin's Fruit Cake will keep for months—indeed, many prefer it mellowed by storage. However, the lid should be replaced tightly and . . ."

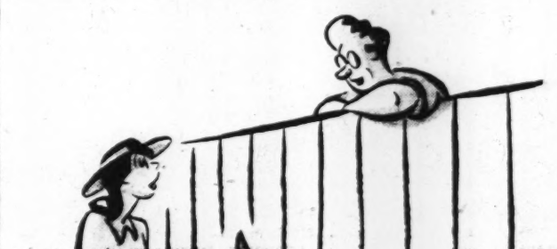
Brevities

The War Production Board has released materials which will eventually provide approximately 40 million metal coat hangers to relieve the present shortage. Evidently some member of the WPB has had one of those pasteboard substitutes collapse on him.

"Why Don't We Learn From History?" asks a military expert's book-title. We've got into a habit of waiting till the bit we should have learnt comes round again.—Punch ©.

A Verse for Today . . .

God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.—Eccles. 12:14


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"I hope you won't mind, Mrs. Thompson, if I tell you that that thing you've been troweling for two weeks is a weed!"

In Lighter Vein

Editorial Woes

Centenary of Anatole France, great French writer, recalls the strange fate of one of his early works, published as a serial in a Paris paper while Anatole was on a holiday. When he returned, he found it had appeared backwards—last instalment first, etc.

"It made no difference," said the editor. "Nobody noticed anything was wrong."—Answers.

Proper Tools Needed

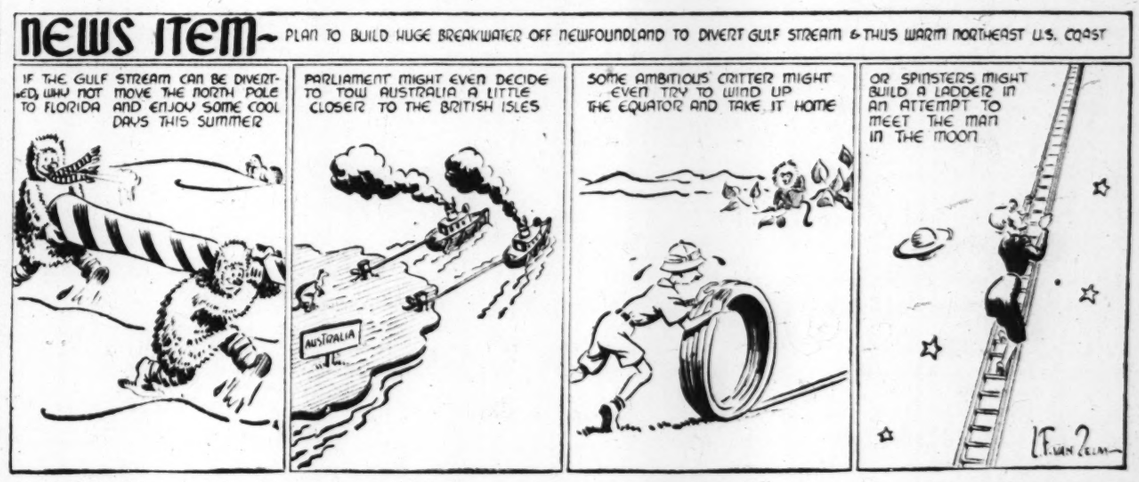
Something went wrong in the cookhouse and the piecrust was as hard as a brick. The mess wag sent it back with a message:

"Give us the tools and we'll finish the job!"—Exchange.

Isn't It A Fact?

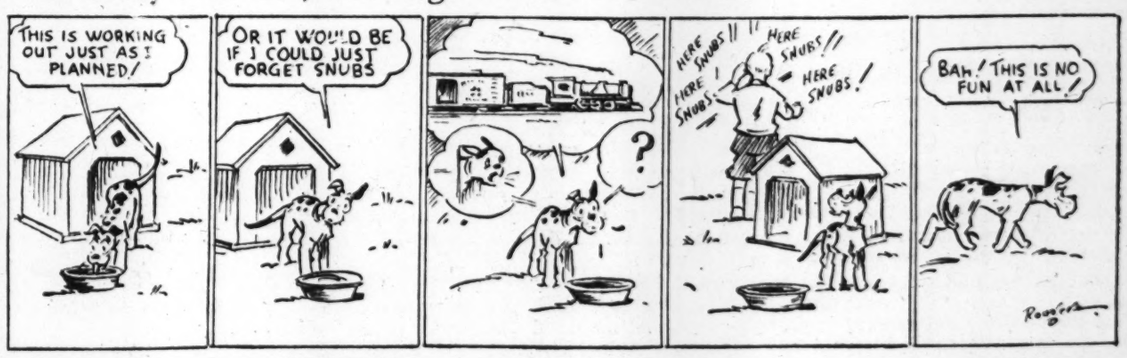
"We can't believe all we hear nowadays?"

"No; but we can repeat it."


NEWS ITEM— PLAN TO BUILD HUGE BREAKWATER OFF NEWFOUNDLAND TO DIVERT GULF STREAM & THUS WARM NORTHEAST U.S. COAST
IF THE GULF STREAM CAN BE DIVERTED, WHY NOT MOVE THE NORTH POLE TO FLORIDA AND ENJOY SOME COOL DAYS THIS SUMMER
PARLIAMENT MIGHT EVEN DECIDE TO TOW AUSTRALIA A LITTLE CLOSER TO THE BRITISH ISLES
AUSTRALIA
SOME AMBITIOUS CRITTER MIGHT EVEN TRY TO WIND UP THE EQUATOR AND TAKE IT HOME
OR SPINSTERS MIGHT BUILD A LADDER IN AN ATTEMPT TO MEET THE MAN IN THE MOON

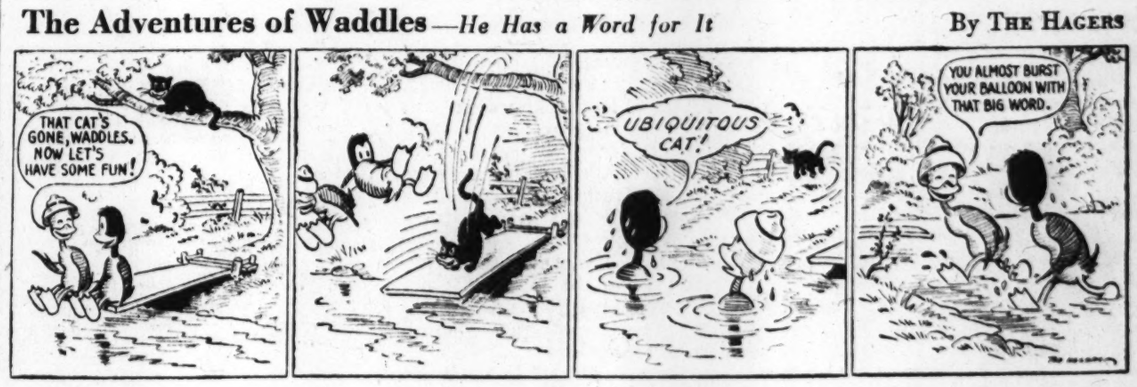
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Not According to Plan*

By Rodgers


THIS IS WORKING OUT JUST AS I PLANNED!
OR IT WOULD BE IF I COULD JUST FORGET SNUBS
?
HERE SNUBS!! HERE SNUBS! HERE SNUBS! HERE SNUBS!
BAH! THIS IS NO FUN AT ALL!

The Adventures of Waddles —*He Has a Word for It*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Republican Keynote

The keynote speech at the Chicago convention introduced a fresh and effective national spokesman for the Republicans and forecast a vigorous, but unhackneyed and unembittered campaign.

Governor Warren made a fine impression. He is breezy but substantial, likable but powerful, expressing admirably the youthful, confident, forward-looking attitude, which is manifestly the Republicans' secret weapon for this year's campaign. He won the enthusiastic acclaim of the convention. He deserved a thoughtful hearing from all who want in this war year a reasoned discussion of issues rather than oratorical fireworks.

Outlining the shape of things to come in the campaign, Governor Warren named three major tasks confronting the nation:

1. To get the boys back home—victorious.
2. To open the door, not just to jobs, but to opportunity.
3. To make and guard the peace so well that this will be the "last time."

* * *

The keynoter stated an admirable sentiment in proposing to "keep the war out of politics, and politics out of the war." It is a purpose to which both parties should be held. Governor Warren attempted to forestall Democratic efforts to take credit for military successes. Is the same rule to be observed about military lapses such as Pearl Harbor? The Republican spokesman stressed the point that the generals and admirals are not Democrats or Republicans. That is good sense and good politics.

He seemed, however, to depart from this position when he pressed his contention that "Republican States" have produced such a large share of the war equipment. His argument began with the factual statement that where government is close to the people they have been changing so many horses in the middle of so many streams that today three out of four Americans now live under Republican State governments. This fact is really the stoutest plank in the Republican platform.

But when from this conclusions are drawn about war production, particularly conclusions which seem to reflect on the patriotism and effort of States having Democratic governors, then the argument gets into the realm of comparisons that are not only odious but fallacious. For the Governor's figures do not prove that production is more efficient in Republican States. They may indicate that Federal officials have alloted most of the war contracts to Republican States. Nor is there in this argument any proof that State government has more to do with war production than the Federal government. This argument does not make for unity or for keeping the war out of politics, and we trust it will not occupy a big place in the campaign.

Governor Warren was on sounder ground in his contention that postwar jobs should be real jobs developed by private enterprise, not "made work" handed out by Washington. He is correct in declaring that to provide such jobs private enterprise will need a political "climate friendly to production." The Republicans have a strong case in their claim that they have the "know-how" for producing such a climate. They are more inclined to let private enterprise have its head, more likely to emphasize a common interest for labor and management instead of a class conflict.

* * *

On winning the peace the keynoter touched only lightly, acclaiming the Mackinac Charter but leaving further exposition of his party's position to the platform and the candidate.

If the Republican campaign follows the keynote speech it will take a more temperate, imaginative and constructive tone than the anti-Roosevelt drives that have failed in the past. Its keynotes will be youth and unity, stressing the fresh viewpoints, vigor, and competence of its young governors and their confidence that they can unite the nation and produce a new era of prosperity.

Whether such a campaign will succeed may depend somewhat on shifts in the background of war. It will also be decisively affected by how many strings the Old Guard of vested interests pull and how visibly the young governors rescue the Republicans, old Congressional leadership from its high-tariff-isolationist record. A big factor also will be whether popular impatience with wartime regimentation outweighs popular satisfaction with wartime prosperity.

Two Roads to Berlin

Something of the same feeling with which Americans and Britons hailed the news of the invasion of France is sweeping the Russians as they learn of the drive of their armies in White Russia. The capture of Vitebsk evidently had a special meaning for Russians, probably because it points the Russian forces directly on the road to Berlin.

This is where the Nazis might have been expected to hold, since Nazi retreats in this region must exert a most depressing effect on German morale. The speed of the Russian advance suggests confusion and even demoralization among the Nazi troops. Adding Zhoblin to their bag, the Russians have torn out the anchors of the Nazi defense line in White Russia.

Soviet troops on this front are now just about the same distance from Berlin as Russia's Allies are at Cherbourg, approximately 700 miles. Berlin residents could avoid showing any favoritism by erecting arches of welcome on both sides of the city, to be ready about the same date.

Air Power Pays Off

The precise margins of the effectiveness of air power in this war will probably remain under debate even after the end of the fighting. At this moment the air chiefs are asked why it is that, despite hundreds of sorties against rail and highway bridges that control most of the traffic flowing into the Cherbourg peninsula, the Germans are still able to bring in sizable replacements.

"What sort of a pin-point bombing is that?" the air commanders are asked. The answer is not a simple one. True, some reinforcements have arrived, yet there is little doubt they have been on a scale far below that desired by the German chiefs.

Bridges can be repaired, and if the Allies have the Bailey portable bridge, the Germans have something very like it to fling hastily across water barriers. So a part of the forces at least remains mobile. But it is only a part. One story is told of a German division that reached the front lines with only 40 per cent of its strength remaining after tactical bombing and strafing and transportation difficulties en route.

The strategic bombing has unquestionably paid great dividends, too. The attacks on the fighter plants cut down that menace in the chrysalis stage, and the introduction of long-range fighters by the Allies and the defensive improvements to big Allied bombers have knocked completed Nazi ships from the air; so today the inescapable conclusion is that the once vaunted Luftwaffe is left with a force that must be counted in the scores where once it was counted in the thousands.

Establishment of air bases in France and nearer the Russian front will not help matters for the Germans. Employment of medium bombers and even fighter-bombers will double and redouble the terrible punishment on the German machine at home supporting the armies at the front.

Need for Understanding

Some Californians have recently been proposing legislation to exclude the Japanese from their State permanently, but this doesn't mean that everybody in California would favor such laws. Many remember pleasantly the good neighborliness of pre-Pearl Harbor Japanese, and others hold to the deep conviction that exclusiveness harms the excluders. "Blessed are the inclusive," someone has said, "for they shall be included."

But Californians cannot be expected to forget that letting Japanese congregate in large numbers, as in and around Los Angeles, meant more than a threat of sabotage. It meant the postponement of Americanization of this group and accented differences. This can be seen as one sound reason for their general approval of the War Relocation Authority's policy of resettlement on a dispersal basis.

Vice-Admiral Greenslade, on the West Coast, touched the heart of the matter recently when he advocated a Foundation of Pacific Inter-Relations. The Admiral asserted that postwar dealings with Japan will doubtless demand alertness, but he urged the West Coast to study the Orient, including Japan presumably, to gain understanding. Americans, particularly those closest to the Pacific, and even those who think they know the Japanese, could well consider putting their names to a charter setting up some such organization as he recommended.

The Windy City

Gazogenes, Goats, and a Battle for Beef

Excerpts from letters written by the American wife of a French businessman in rural France to her family in Boston.

In the whole region hereabouts there is just one gazogene, or charcoal-burning motor car, and all the ladies of the neighborhood have a rendezvous with it on market day so that provisions may be bought and gotten home; but I often have to go again on bicycle during the week for a further supply. These trips are no hardship now but I wonder what next winter will bring. . . .

Yesterday I went to the village in a driving rain and hail storm to buy some beef which was to be sold, quite legally, without ration cards because the cow died after an *accouchement*. We housewives were shoved about in the storm by men who took our places in line but finally I got a big piece weighing three pounds. Jules will have a good meal when he gets back on Tuesday. But my experience in being pushed out of line by those burly men made me feel that hunger will turn men into brutes as quickly as the battle front does.

We have the goat now, a docile creature called Tioun. Like everything else in wartime, the buying of a goat presents many obstacles. One doesn't just motor up to a farm and ask the price of goats. It was only after a long search that we found where one could be had for what seemed like a small fortune and then it became the task of Jules to go without fail and get it last Tuesday. . . .

Can you picture him riding home on his bicycle with Tioun running in front, after the manner of the goat carts we rode in as children in the Luxembourg gardens; or perhaps trotting wistfully beside him and looking up so full of trust and happiness? Well, just forget the idyllic and imagine poor Jules having to push his wheel with one hand and pull the goat with the other, every step of the way, and being also the butt of good natured banter at every cross road and farm gate.

Tioun will have kids in a month or so and then we shall have milk again. We have had none for months now and that is not good for the children. A little later we shall try to get a second goat so that one may be supplying milk while the other is having kids. But it is almost the height of luxury to have even one goat as Tioun cost over $60, which is about 10 times the prewar price; but for the sake of the children we are glad to pay what is necessary to establish a milk supply. . . .

* * *

Jules returns from Paris with odd stories of life there as he sees it. For one thing, normal street traffic would seem almost to have disappeared owing to the absence of taxis and busses. Motor transportation is made up almost entirely of German cars filled with officers and army trucks filled with soldiers. French business men are allowed only seven gallons of gasoline per month but those who "know the ropes" are said to have little trouble in getting all they really need. Before the war, the extent of graft among certain classes of French officials was said to be shocking but today many who pretend to know say that in some sections of German officialdom the French are being made to look like "pikers" in this field. . . .

Jules went past the Invalides last week and was horrified to see that German guards had been stationed at every entrance. The Invalides of all places, enshrined as it is in the heart of every Frenchman! He thinks they may as well place a guard at every church door. In the Place de la Madeleine or Place Vendome he occasionally runs into a military band concert but, except for ragged children playing about, no one stops to listen.

* * *

There is in Paris an old-time feature that would look very familiar to you, the sidewalk café; these have changed but little and they still draw a considerable patronage from both the French and the Germans. I think that if this phase of Parisian life should disappear, it would seem like the crack of doom to the average Frenchman. The well known night clubs are patronized by both elements of the population but the French have to leave before 11 so as to be at home before the curfew sounds. Several theaters are open and the Opera presents programs in French several times a week with Serge Lifar still active as the dancing attraction. Nevertheless, life is a drab affair today in Paris as in all France and gaiety has gone for the duration, except for brief interludes. . . .

* * *

The London radio often refers to the new French leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle and our fervent hope is that he may prove capable in the difficult times that lie ahead. Some say that we must take care that he does not become a second General Boulanger at some propitious moment during the reconstruction of France, but that seems a rather gratuitous fling at this juncture. He seems to be popular throughout the country but for some reason the British government is anything but enthusiastic over him; that is the impression we get, at least, from the London radio. But many things may happen before de Gaulle sets foot on French soil again and by the time he arrives an underground movement in the country may have set up a government of some strength based on the National Assembly of 1940 which made Pétain Chief of State. We don't like to think what might happen then, but in the meantime de Gaulle is surely serving a useful purpose in providing a rallying point for all anti-Nazi influence outside of the country. I wish we knew more about him. . . .

I should like to send you some specimens of occupation marks as souvenirs but that would only add to a danger that is already evident enough; besides, when the war is over you will be able to buy, for a nickel or two, enough of them to paper all the bedrooms in New York City. What the value of the French franc will be after the war—unless it is pegged with British and American support—is anyone's guess. The financial outlook for France is not cheerful and our savings may be wiped out except for what you have put into United States Treasury Bonds for us. But we have our health and strength and youth and the children; so let's go on with providing for the family. It's time now for me to cycle that hilly round trip of 12 miles for milk for the children.

Mirror of World Opinion

Their Memory Will Last . . .

There's a sign in a Minneapolis retail concern. It is addressed to the firm's employees and reads: "Remember—the customer's memory will last long after the war is over."

That same theme is treated in a pamphlet by one Elmer Wheeler put out by the Cadillac division of General Motors. Says Capt. Wheeler:

"You might have to ration tires, steaks, butter, nylons and certain pre-war services rendered your clientele in peacetimes. But don't ration courtesy, patience, politeness or attention.

"Today you can take more business from your competitor than in peacetimes when he is on his toes. Today if he is slipping up on tact and politeness, the people will come to you and if you heap on courtesy, they will stick by you when peace comes."—*Wausau* (Wis.) *Daily Record-Herald.*

For Tomorrow's World

Tomorrow's world will present staggering new perils. The points of friction between nations, races, classes, and culture will be greatly multiplied.

Here lies the challenge of the Christian church. In its hands is a book. On the pages of this book lies good news—the way of salvation for men and nations. . . .

We who know and love God's Word know assuredly now, as well as we will ever know, that the Bible will serve as no other instrumentality we can think of, to build a better world of tomorrow.—*Plainfield* (N. J.) *Courier-News.*

Convention Hears From the Country

An Intimate Message from Chicago

By Erwin D. Canham

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, JUNE 27

This convention began finding itself last night.

It was energized by enthusiasm for Gov. Earl Warren's keynote speech—a temperate but extremely effective address which old-timers say is the best they have heard for many years. Indeed—perhaps because Governor Dewey hasn't been heard from yet himself—there are more than a few delegates who say they wouldn't mind having the Californian at the head of the ticket. His sturdy, imposing frame, erect and well-shaped head, and pile-driver form of political oratory all aroused confidence. He will certainly be a great help to the ticket which is expected to be nominated on Wednesday.

But the convention had more than this speech to ponder. There was Wendell Willkie's statement in New York, criticizing the projected foreign policy plank. And there was the initiative of the Mackinac Governors, who presented their platform position to the Resolutions Committee in a respectful revolt against Congressional and Old Guard domination of the party.

These developments gave healthy proof of independence and vitality, refreshing in contrast to the nomination steam-roller. It is not easy to estimate the real effect of Mr. Willkie's statement. To some, including some of his friends, it meant the burning of the bridges and an indication that Mr. Willkie would not support the Dewey-Warren ticket. That conclusion seems at the least premature. More reasonable is the feeling that Mr. Willkie was seeking simply to bring an influence to bear in behalf of a strong American world policy, both on the platform and on the candidate. He was undoubtedly keeping his own record straight, not accepting by silence words in the platform which might be later interpreted in a very limited sense. Later on, he can add his views of the way the candidate should interpret the platform, and tell the country whether his specifications have been met.

However, there was little disposition in the convention to follow Mr. Willkie's advice. Senator Warren Austin of Vermont, whose own ideas Mr. Willkie sought to reinforce, simply said that the foreign-policy plank would not be changed. Political circumstances have thus reduced Mr. Willkie's influence on the convention virtually to nil. Whether he has any different effect on the country remains to be seen. It is obvious that his words of criticism will be of immense value to Democratic orators when they go to work on the Republican platform.

The Governors' appearance before the Resolutions Committee was an effort on the part of this newly energized political group to say to Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the Committee's chairman, and to the other Congressional leaders, that they must not monopolize policy-making.

The feeling out in the country, they seemed to say, is different from what it is in Washington, both in the Administration and the opposition. A distinctly more progressive and forthright breeze blows from this Governors' group than the minority aura on Capitol Hill.

The delegates, who know their Governors a lot better than they know the denizens of Washington, seemed to agree. At any rate, they don't like the cut-and-dried nature of much of the convention, and they relish these signs of constructive revolt. Their hero today is Governor Warren, whose ringing keynote words touched off the convention's first demonstration.

But the punch lines in the Californian's speech were not so significant as his moderation, his avoidance of abuse, witch-hunting, or tub-thumping for that old G. O. P. delegate: free enterprise. If this keynote were followed and, of course, it is not altogether being followed—the convention would be a lot different. Quite probably, Governor Dewey will strike the same note, for he is a Governor, too. Frankly, the difference between Governor Warren's constructive, forward-looking position and Representative Joseph W. Martin's more familiar and vituperative phrases today, is precisely the difference between the Governors and some of the Senators, between the G. O. P. across the Nation and the G. O. P. on Capitol Hill.

There is a lot of latent vitality here. This is no job-hungry voice-in-the-wilderness convention. A whole lot of these delegates have good jobs, running States and cities or casting decisive votes in Congress. They all feel as if they were on their way. This sentiment has been measurably strengthened the last 24 hours.

Today's Youth Is Thinking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was so impressed by the quality of the thinking of today's youth, as exemplified in addresses at the recent graduating exercises of the Needham High School, that I append excerpts from the remarks of two of them, Misses Eunice E. Prior and Priscilla A. Brooks, as indications of a brighter world future. READER

Needham, Mass.

In attempting to establish a government for a lasting peace it is wise to profit by mistakes which have brought on previous wars and also the present one. Economics has always played a major role in world affairs, but it has also provided a complicated problem. At the close of the first World War each nation erected trade barriers and yet expected to increase its exports to other countries. Such trade barriers are a hindrance to the well-being of all mankind. . . .

Another important factor in providing a government for future peace will be the controlling of the military machine of each country. The events of this war have proved that armies and navies are dependent upon support from the air. Therefore, if air forces were limited and controlled by an international authority, no country could ever hope to wage another war successfully. . . .

Lastly, an enduring peace requires a cooperative international organization which will keep in check the malicious forces which make for war and which will constantly strengthen those forces which make for peace. This league must be something more than a debating society or an occasional conference of diplomats. It must have the power to regulate international communication and transportation, and to deal with problems such as international commerce, finance, and labor standards. . . .

At present our armed forces are distributed throughout the world, fighting to preserve our freedom and ideals. The only suitable reward for these men will be an enduring peace.—E. E. P.

Men are planning great changes for the world of tomorrow. Statesmen are already building the foundation for an organization of nations. Educators are striving to attain the ideal of universal education. Scientists are working to raise the world's standard of living. Can they succeed? . . . The essential quality which they cannot supply is that intangible presence, the mental and spiritual relationship of human beings. This quality is the faith in the dignity of man. It is the ideal of human brotherhood. . . .

Thus, the need confronts us of developing new spiritual attitudes. . . . First of all, we must acquire tolerance—social and political tolerance, national tolerance, religious tolerance, and racial tolerance. . . .

The possibility that there will not be another war depends greatly upon our attitude toward the conquered peoples. . . . We must re-educate and lead them until they are capable of taking their rightful places as citizens in a peace-loving world. When we have learned to love our enemies and to do good to them that have harmed us, we can well see the possibility of the abolishment of war.—P. A. B.

Frances Sweeney

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The untimely death of Miss Frances Sweeney of the American-Irish Defense Association deprives the democratic forces of Boston of a gallant commander-in-chief in a crucial hour.

As an American, she believed passionately in the democratic traditions of her country. As a Christian, she scorned those who professed Christianity but hated minority groups, who professed to follow Christ Jesus but ignored the downtrodden he served. She saw in the principles of a simple, kindly Jesus a still-appropriate guide to a better world.

As a Bostonian, she knew the historical ferment that had made her city a world symbol for freedom, and she was grimly determined that native fascism not be allowed to blemish the record.

She believed that the fight for democracy is a world-wide, never-ending battle—that every challenge to freedom must be met by those who would preserve it.

Ensign HAROLD PUTNAM

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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